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March 15 Tax to Stand; U. S. to Supply Iceland; Full Coal Effort Pledged

The World's Day—January 15, 1943

Washington: First Quarter Tax Must Be Paid

Chairmen of Senate and House Committees which handle taxes emphasized that "at least" the first quarter's payments of the 1942 income must be paid March 15, regardless of any changes in the tax structure, following reports that a change will be made in the tax law which would preclude the necessity of filing 1942 returns due on March 15, 1943.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson denied charges by Representative Herter (R) of Massachusetts that the OPA extorted "hush money" from price ceiling violators and said the taking of voluntary contributions for violation of Federal regulations was originated by Herbert Hoover as Food Administrator in World War I.

Accusing Government "Bureaucrats" of "attacking our free press," Representative Shafer (R) of Michigan in a statement inserted in the Congressional Record, criticized the Justice Department's anti-trust suit against the Associated Press.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously ordered public hearings, beginning next week, on protests against President Roosevelt's nomination of Edward J. Flynn, retiring Democratic National Chairman, to be Minister to Australia.

The Senate Banking Committee unanimously approved President Roosevelt's nomination of former Senator Prentiss M. Brown of Michigan as Price Administrator.

A strike call to an additional 20,000 miners in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields was held in abeyance as insurgent union leaders convened in Washington to "explain" to the War Labor Board a 17-day-old wildcat walkout in which 17,000 already are participating.

An OPA spokesman said the agency saw no possibility of relaxing the East Coast ban on pleasure driving, even for farmers and suburbanites, until the petroleum shortage is eased. Three Government agencies are in agreement, however, on the policy that the prohibition should not now be extended to other parts of the country—the OPA, the Office of Petroleum Administrator, and the Office of Rubber Director William M. Jeffers.

Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director, appealed to all Government agencies to co-operate in curtailing unnecessary civilian travel.

In Europe: U. S. to Provide Supplies to Iceland

Supplies to Iceland will be provided by the United States, with exception of limited quantities of "certain classes of goods" from Great Britain, according to an agreement announced in London.

Italy has renounced Italian concessions and extra-territorial rights in China, in a note to the Japanese-dominated government in Nanking. Italy's only concession in China is one covering a few acres in Tientsin.

Workers from Holland, numbering some 400,000 men and women, will be sent to Germany in the next few weeks, the Netherlands News Agency says, quoting Russian reports from Stockholm.

New England: All-Out Coal Effort Is Pledged

Pledge of good faith and of all-out effort to get back into 100 per cent production as soon as possible, given by Frank C. Wright, Jr., representing anthracite industry, at dinner of Retail Fuel Institute. [Page 5.]

Handicapped persons are being given an unprecedented chance to employ their abilities in industry, thanks to the war's demands for workers. [Page 2.]

Opposing training of "brilliant group" for postwar leadership and stressing education of majority first, Dr. James B. Conant submits annual report to Harvard University's Board of Overseers. [Page 4.]

Americas: Castillo-Rios Meeting Is Denied

As reports persisted that Chile is delaying a diplomatic break with the Axis in an effort to have Argentina break at the same time, Foreign Minister Ruiz Guiñazú of Argentina publicly denied that Presidents Castillo and Rios are planning to meet.

Argentina has rejected an offer from Chile for a joint breaking of Axis relations, according to the pro-democratic newspapers Critica and Noticias Graficas.

In Santiago, President Rios had a long conference with Japanese Minister Kiyoshi Yamagata. No official statement was issued on results of the meeting.

Chile's Foreign Minister, Joaquin Fernández, informed the Senate he would outline foreign policy at the session of Jan. 19.

A new mutual arrangement between Canada and the United States to relax formalities involved in border crossing is expected to be made simultaneously in Ottawa and Washington "before the end of the month," an External Affairs spokesman said at Ottawa. It is expected the United States may agree to abandon the passport requirement imposed on Canadian visitors since June, 1940, for visits of 29 days or less. Canada already has freed Americans from showing passports.

Canada: Murray Delegates to Help Settle Strike

Philip Murray, President of United Steel Workers and the C. I. O., has sent a commission of three to Ottawa to help settle the Canadian steel strike in which 12,500 have walked out in demand for higher wages.

Japan: American and British Music Banned

American music, as well as British, has been banned in Japan. Phonograph records which come under the ban must be surrendered by private owners or dealers. The Army has always opposed this foreign innovation.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Regulations

Dimout becomes effective Friday, at 6:06 p. m. and ends Saturday at 7:41 a. m.
Dimout becomes effective Saturday at 6:07 p. m. and ends Sunday at 7:33 a. m.

Breezy Paper Ahead For Canadian Airmen

OTTAWA (CP)—RCAF headquarters announced that Wings, a tabloid paper for service personnel, will issue its first edition Feb. 1. The paper will accept no advertising and will sell for five cents a copy, sales to be limited strictly to men and women of the Air Force.

Matters of interest to the service will be written in "bright and breezy style," the headquarters announcement said. Wings, while still on the editorial assembly line, has been streamlined away from any intimation that it is an official calendar produced by "brass hats."

Gold Wings Mothers Club Pledge Not to Hoard Food

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 15 (AP)—With upraised right hands, 24 members of the Gold Wings Mothers Club recited:

"I solemnly pledge myself not to hoard any commodity which the Government deems necessary to ration. I promise to comply cheerfully with anything the Government may require, so that victory and peace may be won sooner. I will try to influence others to do the same."

1,400 Arrests In Boston In Betting Raids

Timilty discloses figures for past two years in city drive against the gambling racket.

More than 1,400 arrests have been made by the Boston Police Department in the past two years in this city's drive against the betting racket, it was revealed today by Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty as he prepared to submit to Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell records of all the Department's anti-gambling activities since 1941.

"It is going to take a long time," Commissioner Timilty said, "to compile all the information the Attorney General has requested but I shall do everything possible to make this material available to Mr. Bushnell soon."

Last month the Police Commissioner asked the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company to remove telephones which were being used for "gaming purposes." Up to the present time only five requests have been made by the Police Commissioner, an official of the Telephone Company stated today. All of these requests resulted in the "disconnecting" of the telephones, the telephone representative said.

Police Records

Developments during the past 24 hours in Boston's anti-gambling drive found the local Police Department, at Attorney General Bushnell's request last night, busy today compiling a complete record of all gambling arrests, prosecutions and investigations in this city during the past two years.

Attorney General Bushnell made his request following an earlier statement that police officers of lower rank were "practically helpless when syndicates are allowed to take over."

Police Commissioner Timilty immediately assured the Attorney General of his "full co-operation" and that all records will be made available to Mr. Bushnell's office.

The Attorney General's unusual request from Mr. Timilty was seen by observers, however, to be an indication that investigation of Police Department activities were being made.

Asking for a "complete picture" of Boston's anti-gambling activities since 1941 the Attorney General prefaced his letter to Mr. Timilty by quoting from a statement the Police Commissioner was said to have issued to the newspapers last month in which was disclosed that the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, at his request, had agreed to remove telephones from horse room and bookies establishments in the city.

"Will you furnish me, at your earliest convenience, with a com-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Soviets Gain Ground Toward Rostov; U. S. Fortresses Fire Tunisian Ports; British Ease Tension Over Africa

Wide World

Comte de Paris

Claimant to the French throne on whose behalf a widespread plot, stirring up fresh trouble in North Africa, has just been revealed. The Count is reported to be in Tangier.

British Expect Joint Move On Africa Muddle

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 15—Are President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill planning firm unified action to clear up the North African political situation? That is the question being asked here today with new hope of an affirmative answer.

Indications of a fresh approach to the critical problem of the leadership of the pro-Allied Frenchmen are seen here in:

Settlement Seen

1. The statement by Harold MacMillan, Britain's newly appointed Minister in Algiers, that a settlement is in sight which will remove many objectionable features in the present North African Administration.

2. Confidence expressed by Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, that a settlement is just around the corner, though

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Overture from London to Washington backs Eisenhower — Soviet policy in question.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—The French political situation was really up in the air today. The chances are that it will settle into an entirely new pattern, but there is no assurance that the new pattern will be any less troublesome than the old.

The biggest change in the picture was an overture of conciliation over the "de Gaulle-Giraud" matter from London to Washington. As a result, the directions of London and Washington policies have apparently shifted sufficiently so that they might ultimately converge.

But the very shifts of Washington and London direction which seemed to promise ultimate reconciliation about French politics between those two allies, also had the effect of producing a new point of friction with Moscow, leaving one wondering whether any net gain had been achieved.

Two days ago the National Committee of the Fighting French movement (de Gaullist) announced the adhesion to their group of the French Communist Party. This happened after the arrival in London of Ferdinand Grenier, Communist Deputy, who had escaped from France.

First Conciliatory Move

Yesterday official London made its first conciliatory move towards Washington. Brenden Bracken, Minister of Information, publicly and officially announced his Government's full confidence in General Eisenhower, who had been under heavy criticism for two weeks in the English press.

That was a real and appreciated gesture here because the continued failure of the British Government to defend General Eisenhower in London against British press attacks was something about which important elements in official Washington were keenly sensitive.

Mr. Bracken added another peace offering to Washington in the form of a denial that the British Government was backing General de Gaulle in opposition to General Giraud.

Divided on Spokesman

But that these were friendly gestures rather than a complete abandonment of the real differences between London and Washington remained clear from Mr. Bracken's incidental remark that he considered it important to have a single spokesman for all of France.

A "single spokesman" for France is what the State Department here considers undesirable, the Washington line being that nothing must be permitted which would restrict the full freedom of the people of France itself to choose their own government when France is liberated.

The State Department thinks that a French individual, given that prominence in this period of the war would confuse and probably restrict the freedom of choice of France proper later on.

However, Mr. Bracken did say polite things about General Eisenhower which may produce some change in the press attitude in London.

Thus Washington and London were heading in converging rather than diverging directions for a change. But the question arises whether Russia's earlier recogni-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

By a Staff Artist

Rout to Germany—Via Caucasus

White arrows indicate where Soviet armies are pushing back Nazi forces in continuing southern Russian drives.

11 U. S. planes forced down by weather in Portugal as 50 more fly southward.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Russians apparently have again broken through German positions on the approaches to Rostov after a four-day partial stalemate and have made further progress in the Caucasus.

There are indications, however, that the Soviet attacking forces may be "outrunning their interference," as it were. Moscow dispatches tell of difficulties in moving supplies and reinforcements to the battle lines as a result of the speed of the advances and the heavy winter weather.

This may presage another slowdown in the southern Russian drive, but it is doubtful whether any appreciable respite will be granted the Nazis.

Germany's deep concern over the morale of 22 Axis divisions trapped in the narrow Don-Volga corridor before Stalingrad was betrayed in a special Berlin radio exhortation to soldiers who "see no sense in holding on." The radiocast came in the wake of Soviet reports that high German officers were escaping from the Stalingrad trap by plane.

In North Africa there has been a big increase in United Nations aerial activity. Flying Fortresses have attacked the eastern Tunisian supply ports of Sousse and Sfax, causing fires and heavy damage, and air fields used by Marshal Rommel in Tripolitania also have been bombed. These raids may mark the beginning of a major aerial offensive against the Axis in North Africa, which three high-ranking British air officials are reported to have discussed recently.

The British air offensive in Europe, incidentally, turned from Germany to the Nazi U-boat base at Lorient and to Cherbourg on the French Atlantic coast.

Eleven American planes, presumably en route to North Africa from Great Britain, were reported to have landed on Portuguese soil while 50 others were sighted flying southward. Bad weather appears to have caused the landings, although this is not definite. The number of planes involved suggests large-scale aerial reinforcements are moving to North Africa.

Meanwhile, British submarines, patrolling the Mediterranean, have sunk three more Axis supply ships, have probably sunk three others, and have again brought the war at sea to Italy's threshold by shelling targets on the southern Italian coast. In gratifying contrast to this news of Axis supply difficulties is a report from CBS correspondent Charles Collingwood that the United States Navy has thus far escorted 971 ships, aggregating nearly 8,000,000 tons of shipping, to North African Mediterranean ports.

General MacArthur's headquarters indicated that United Nations ground forces in a surprise attack had virtually wiped out a Japanese force in the Mubo area of New Guinea on the approaches to Salamaua. This may represent a shifting of the weight of the Allied offensive from the Buna region, where a cleanup of Japanese troops is progressing.

In the skies, American and Australian fliers have attacked enemy bases at Salamaua, Lae and other points in New Guinea; Gasmata in New Britain, and bases on Timor Island.

Russia:

Soviets Add to Gains In Lower Don Valley

Moscow advices said Russian Army troops had occupied several more strong points in the Caucasus

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Censors Allow Flynn Case Full Impact in Australia

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—America's liberalized cable censorship is permitting Australians to receive the full impact of the storm of criticism and doubt which has been raised over President Roosevelt's nomination of his campaign manager, Edward J. Flynn of the Bronx, as Minister to Canberra and personal Ambassador to the Southwest Pacific.

A. D. Rothman of the Sydney Morning Herald, one of the leading Australian correspondents in the United States, wryly informs his readers that worse appointments have been made in the past and adds the consoling note that "it is extremely doubtful that the Senate will confirm his appointment."

The nomination of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who is resigning his party post next week, "has already assumed proportions of a great political sensation," Mr. Rothman cabled his paper, "although," he added, "men, perhaps less suited for diplomatic or other high posts and appointed for reasons of gratitude by various administrations under not widely dissimilar circumstances from the case of this Democratic leader, have headed American Legations, Embassies, or filled responsible Government posts in the past.

"Without entering the discussion as to the suitability of Flynn for the post, it can be said that the reason his resignation is arousing so much opposition is that, since the last congressional election, the Democratic Party, from the President downward, is on the defensive and its acts are subject to more intense scrutiny than ever before . . .

"But in case of Mr. Flynn, it is extremely doubtful that the Senate will confirm his appointment."

This judgment or, one might suspect, this note of optimism, is not unanimous in the Capital today. The fact is that Republican concentration on the purely political and personal aspects of the arguments against the appointment and obvious determination to make the opposition completely one-sided and partisanly profitable is manifestly solidifying the Democratic ranks.

Democrats Absent

This was evident in the Senate yesterday when Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, surrounded by 22 of the 38 G. O. P. members, found virtually all of the 56 Democrats had absented themselves and at one time during his speech only one Democrat was on the floor. It now looks as though Democratic Party lines would hold against the Republican onslaught. Many now suspect that the attacks on Mr. Flynn have been so extreme but so

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Coal Strike Prompts Advice To Stop Home Conversions

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Retail fuel men in Boston are today recommending that all conversions of household heating plants from oil to coal cease at once until it is certain that the Pennsylvania coal strike will not bring about serious exhaustion of the coal stocks here. Meanwhile, the National War Labor Board grappled with the strike problem, and held out hope for prompt settlement.

At the moment, there is coal in Boston, enough, say some of the major companies, to take care of the regular trade a ton at a time. There is not enough, even now, for everybody to get just the size coal he wants. But there is coke in nut size, and there is bituminous coal which in an emergency can be used to heat a whole house. This, with the regular stocks of coal on hand, will prevent any suffering in coal-heated homes.

"The solid fuels picture isn't good," admitted Frank H. Larkin, President of the Retail Fuels Institute today, "but it is only temporary and only due to the strike."

Loosing a Bottleneck

Following yesterday's meeting of the six New England Governors with Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator, a formal recommendation was taken to New York headquarters of District 1 that decisions as to local distribution of oil supplies be made on the spot at the branch offices of the various primary oil suppliers.

The recommendation from the Governors was made through John A. Brown, President of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, who is chairman of the General Committee for District 1. Until now, decisions have had to be made by head offices located in New York City.

The situation is this: the petroleum industry's own Committee on Supplies and Distribution, meeting in the Statler Building daily, decides that a certain allocation should be made of petroleum supplies. The decision goes to Charles Harding, representative for District 1 of the Petroleum Administrator for War. Mr. Harding's office is in New York. If he approves the decision, he transmits it to the main offices of the various primary suppliers concerned, who in turn send back approvals to their Boston branches.

Obviously, this ponderous routine is a potential bottleneck in time of emergency, but has been considered necessary because of the petroleum industry's wariness of the Sherman Antitrust Act. A directive from the Federal Government instructs the oil companies to supply essential users first, but the oil companies have kept one eye on the antitrust laws which would ordinarily permit court action by a consumer who had suffered injury as a result of an oil company's discrimination against him.

Kerosene Supply "Spotty"

Supplies of kerosene in Metropolitan Boston were spotty today, with some of the tertiary suppliers reporting they had had none for two days and no promise of any delivery to come. Others had some on hand and some being delivered from time to time, so that with the moderate weather, it seemed probable they could keep their customers supplied with at least a minimum of range oil.

Preparations were under way for handling the first of the 55-barrel drums of oil en route now from Texas. A new type of loading platform was being rushed to completion at the Massachusetts Avenue railroad siding of the Boston Ice Company plant. Upon whether the oil companies can satisfactorily handle petroleum shipped in this difficult and unfamiliar fashion will depend whether a total of 1,000,000 drums will eventually be built for getting petroleum into New England.

NWLB Calls Meeting of Lewis and Miners

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Hope of untangling the confused labor situation that has produced the 17-day anthracite coal strike rested today in the unprecedented action of the National War Labor Board in summoning John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, to meet the Government and representatives of the insurgent anthracite workers, in an effort to settle the controversy, round every detail of which there is dispute.

Most positive development is the mounting indignation in Congress and the public that such a strike should occur in wartime, with the fuel situation already acute. Threats of vigorous Federal retaliation are mounting in intensity. But just what has caused the strike, what is at the bottom of it, what are the real demands and grievances of the insurgent miners, are still a matter of disagreement.

The strike appears to be directed as much against Mr. Lewis personally as against the employers. Ostensibly the walkout began as a protest against an increase of monthly dues from $1 to $1.50, deducted by check-off by the employers, but this slight amount seems hardly adequate as a reason for a strike that is costing the men about $500,000 in wages weekly.

Two Versions

There is a dispute, too, over how many men actually are out. The United Mine Workers officials, who are trying to end the walkout and discount its importance, say that less than 9,500 workers are involved. News accounts from the Pennsylvania fields put the figure around 15,000.

Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, whose committee has made an emergency investigation of the matter, told the Senate yesterday he had not even been able to ascertain how many men the whole industry employs, two authorities declaring it is "40,000 men" while the U. M. W. declares it is "100,000."

Those familiar with the Hazleton and adjacent Pennsylvania anthracite fields believe the sudden upsurge is compounded of various elements: Irritation over Lewis leadership, resentment at higher living costs, accumulation of small grievances, lack of adequate understanding of the place coal plays in the war due to the anthracite miners' segregated life and position, and downright cupidity and selfishness, bent on making the best bargain possible out of a national emergency.

Two-Year Contract

The difficulty in accepting the latter interpretation, however, which is the one that has caused bitter comments in Congress and angry charges of "treason" addressed against the strikers, is the fact that they are covered by a two-year wage contract which does not expire until April 30, so that successful wage demands now would not only violate the contract

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Bituminous Coal Supplies Urged

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 15

Brig. Gen. Brice P. Disque, Assistant Deputy Co-ordinator, Office of the Solid Fuels Co-ordinator for War, called upon northeast coal dealers to supplement anthracite supplies with bituminous coal, also saying "now is the time for consumers to burn the coal in their bins."

OPA to Have Three Offices Instead of One, in State

At the first step to expedite administration of present and future rationing, price control and rent control programs in Massachusetts, three district OPA offices will be established and the State office, as such, will be abolished, it was announced today by Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Administrator.

District offices will be established in Boston, Worcester and Springfield. There will be no physical change necessary in establishing the Boston district office. The present State OPA office, located at 10 Post Office Square, will be designated as the Boston district office.

Of the two totally new offices, the one in Springfield will open first, on Feb. 1. The Worcester office is expected to open soon after that date.

D. L. Harold Sjostrom, who has been Director of the Springfield Defense Rental Area, has been named acting district manager of the Springfield OPA Area.

Col. John J. Higgins, well-known Springfield attorney and former Springfield City Prosecutor, has been named administrative officer.

Gale Kennedy, of Amherst, who has been attached to the Regional OPA Office as a price specialist, has been named price officer of the Springfield district.

The district rationing officer and other executives will be announced within a few days, Mr. Backman said.

The Springfield district office will be located in the Worthington Building on Main Street.

Announcement of the Worcester district office personnel and location will be made in the near future, the Administrator said.

Mr. Sjorstrom, the acting Springfield district manager, a Springfield businessman for many years, has been Area Rent Director since July 1, when rent control became effective in Hampden and Hampshire Counties. In that position he administered the federal rent program throughout the two counties

In the new setup the Springfield OPA district will include Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin and Berkshire Counties.

The Worcester office takes in all of Worcester County; and the Boston district the remainder of the state to the East.

Colonel Higgins, besides being a well known attorney, has been prominent in Massachusetts National Guard circles since 1922 rising from First Lieutenant to Colonel commanding the 104th Infantry. He was in command of that regiment in the present war at Camp Edwards until his recent hospitalization which necessitated retirement for physical disability. Colonel Higgins is a graduate of cum laude, Northeastern University.

"This new plan of district offices will bring all OPA programs much closer to every man, woman and child in Massachusetts," Mr. Backman said. "It should enable us to handle much quicker and more efficiently the administration of the programs themselves and the problems which may attend them.

"The district offices also will facilitate the work of local War Price and Rationing Boards, all of which, will be served directly from the district offices. The latter will be under the direction of the Regional Office at 17 Court Street, Boston. The changes were announced to local War Price and Rationing Boards earlier this week."

Earthquake Shocks Felt All Over N. E.

Two distinct earthquake shocks, originating about 125 miles apart in a 10-second interval, the tremors of which were felt in all six New England States from Canada to Long Island Sound, were the subject of intensive study by seismologists today.

Although described as "fairly strong" in some areas, the quakes caused scarcely any damage, and in some sections the shocks were hardly noticeable. Observers at the Harvard University seismograph station recorded the first tremor at 5:33:24 p. m., and the second one 10 seconds later. They said the disturbance was strong, but not so severe as the 1940 earthquake in New England.

As at that time, the center of the disturbance yesterday seemed to be located in the neighborhood of Ossipee, N. H., where homes and buildings were shaken and telephone switchboards affected momentarily.

Tremors also were reported in the Lewiston section of Androscoggin County, Maine, and in Portland and suburban Westbrook. Buildings were reported shaken perceptibly in an area some 20 miles from the Maine-Quebec international boundary line.

According to one authority, the second shock apparently started off Cape Ann, in the vicinity of Gloucester.

Yale's Peabody Museum at New Haven, Conn., which formerly had a seismograph, reported several calls shortly after 5:30 last evening from people who said they had felt the earthquake and sought verification. One man, in one of the city's tallest office buildings, said that the tremor had knocked his foot off his desk.

Grove Defendant Seeks Data

Attorney Henry M. Leen today filed in behalf of Frank J. Linney, Lieutenant of the Boston Fire Department and defendant in the Cocoanut Grove case, a request for a bill of particulars in each of the four indictments in which the Lieutenant is named. The filing was made in Superior Criminal Court.

In an indictment in which he is charged with willfully "neglecting, omitting, and refusing" to perform a duty to inspect the Grove, the State was asked to supply dates. The State also was requested to provide dates when he allegedly neglected or omitted, and refused to make a report to his superiors on conditions as to arrangements in the night spot.

The State was further requested to disclose fully what conditions existed at the Grove contrary to law or ordinance. It is also asked to explain what conditions existed contrary to rules and regulations of the State Fire Marshal, and also what condition and construction constituted a fire hazard.

On the charge that Lieutenant Linney should pay attention as to whether sufficient means of exit and safety existed under conditions of maximum attendance or panic, the State is asked to point out what additional exits, if any, were needed.

In the other three indictments, in which he is charged with being an accessory after the fact to the death of nearly 500 victims, the State is asked to tell in detail what acts of Lieutenant Linney contributed to the harboring, concealing, or assisting the principals, James Welansky, Barnett Welansky, and Jacob Goldfine. The State was also asked in what manner and when the defendant knew that these respective principals had committed a felony—the manslaughter charged.

B. U. Presenting War Degrees In Exercises Sunday

In a simple combination of baccalaureate and Commencement recognition exercises, Boston University will present approximately 150 war degrees to seniors who have completed their studies under the University's accelerated program on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 17, in Jacob Sleeper Hall.

The usual Commencement program for the rest of the class is scheduled for late May, but the University authorities, wishing to recognize the work of the "speeded-up" seniors, has arranged a "Hail and Farewell" to students finishing their course at the end of the first semester, Daniel L. Marsh, President, has announced.

Sunday's exercises will follow the traditional pattern of the annual Commencement programs at which the Boston University President is the presiding officer, according to custom, and in which deans of the departments from which students will be graduated, will participate.

Combining the chief feature of the annual baccalaureate service, President Marsh will deliver his address on the theme, "Whither Bound, Education?" Prof. Kenneth G. Kelley of the University college of music faculty, will be at the organ. The academic procession with capped and gowned graduates and faculty members, will be led by Chief Marshal, W. Linwood Chase, professor of education, and his associate marshal, Waldo C. Peebles, professor of German.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

All the New England States: Somewhat colder tonight. Diminishing winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 8.02 p. m.; height, 8.2.
Saturday, 8:27 a. m.; height, 8.1.
Light all vehicles by 6:05.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

The annual meeting of the Brookline Bird Club will be held in the auditorium of the Brookline Public Library. The business meeting and election of officers will begin at 8 p. m. Color pictures of the club's field trips will be shown following the business meeting.

Saturday

A talk on "Landscape Paintings" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

A British film, "Steel Goes to Sea" will be shown at the Museum of Natural History at 11 a. m. and at 3 p. m. A companion film, "The United States Coast Guard," released by the March of Time will also be shown. Open free to the public.

The Pan American Society of Massachusetts, 205 Commonwealth Ave., will open its house to members and guests at 8 p. m. The program will include a short play in Spanish and playing of recordings of South American music.

"The Greatness and Tragedy of Spain" is the subject of Dr. William Solzbacher, guest speaker at the Twentieth Century Association luncheon at 1 p. m. The public may attend free the 2 p. m. lecture.

The winter meeting of the Bay State Historical League will be held in the auditorium of the Museum of Fine Arts at 2:15 p. m. Dr. George H. Edgell will give the address of welcome.

A recital will be given by Olivia Hall, harpist, and Margaret Kurkjian, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Open free to the public.

The seventh annual series of vocational lectures will open in Richards Hall, Northeastern University, at 10 a. m. and 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

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LINENS—SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

BOSTON

New Opportunities for Handicapped

Egan

Physically Disabled Get Encouragement in War Work

Many of those who can handle jobs in factories and also shut-ins are finding they can contribute to the great war effort. Leaders meet in Boston to spur efforts in behalf of cripples and others in New England. Left to right: Jay Corliss, Secretary of the New Hampshire Society for Crippled Children and Handicapped Persons; Miss Constance Leigh, President of the New England Council for the Physically Handicapped; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary of the National Society for Crippled Children, and A. H. Thompson, Director of Extension for the National Society.

War Is Helping Physically Handicapped

The war is making openings in industry for the abilities of the physically handicapped as never before, and giving a host of these hitherto unused workers the greatest opportunity they have ever had, it is reported by E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary of the National Society for Crippled Children.

"Many thousands of the handicapped, both men and women, are moving into industry," Mr. Howenstine said. "Where employers before shied away, today they are asking for them, because of the shortage of labor and the long avoided discovery that many of the handicapped can do first class work.

"The National Association of Manufacturers has just issued a bulletin on the employment of the handicapped. It is the first of the kind we have ever seen. This is going to have a far-reaching effect.

"Industry is getting a liberal education in what the handicapped can do. They are a stable class. There is no turnover among them. When they get a job, they put in every ounce of energy to hold it."

Conference Held

Mr. Howenstine came to Boston for a conference of national and State leaders engaged in work for the handicapped, held to stimulate the movement in New England.

For many of the shut-ins, the war also has opened an entirely new field, Jay Corliss, Secretary of the New Hampshire Society for Crippled Children and Handicapped Persons, Nashua, N. H., pointed out.

"Besides the great number of the handicapped going into factories, hundreds are doing war jobs at home," he noted. "They are enjoying the feeling that they are part of the war effort.

"A large percentage of these people who had never before earned a dime are now being enabled to help support their own families."

Efforts of the national and State societies serving handicapped adults and crippled youth were outlined by Mr. Corliss.

"Every organization carries on a program to fit the handicapped to have an income," Mr. Corliss said. "The types of occupation being taught number 400 or 500. We try to teach them what they are capable of doing.

"The articles they make must be of useful variety. They include leather belts, pocketbooks, knitted articles, woodwork, etc. The handicapped also do mending of clothes and furniture, repair work on dolls, and the like.

States Going In

"This plan is sponsored by the National Society for Crippled Children throughout the country, and most of the states are going in. The product made is disposed of by the societies, and 100 per cent of its sale value goes back to the makers. They pay for their materials, the societies do the marketing. That is part of our overhead expense.

"Though the earning power of some is very remote and small, we are helping them on the mental side, by giving them something worth while to do, and preventing them from going into institutions. Sixty per cent of the handicapped are unable to read or write, and many of them have nothing to think of. Often their mental handicap is greater than their physical. Where one individual is taken care of, the whole home becomes more normal.

"Our work is naturally spotty, like that of any other group. In some States we have not been able to get very far. But this is in part what we are trying to do.

"We believe we are putting on a real social reform."

The trend is toward an entirely new philosophy in dealing with the contribution the handicapped can make instead of their limitations, commented A. H. Thompson, Director of Extension of the National Society. Its headquarters are at Elyria, Ohio.

Another Need

Another great need of the crippled, Mr. Corliss continued, is education. "Legislation is required to see that every State and community gives its crippled children under 21 opportunity for education," he said. "Sixteen States now have such laws. We are sponsoring it in others, and a bill that would help is up in Congress.

"If the children are able to leave the home, the public school system should furnish the transportation. If they can't they should be taught in their home by visiting teachers as part of the school system. The normal child is forced to go to school by the truant laws. The crippled child in the majority of the States is left to stay at home and do and learn nothing."

To teach the handicapped work they can do, the societies are trying to establish sheltered workshop centers, where four or five can be taught at the same time.

There are three such sheltered centers in Connecticut, observed Miss Constance Leigh, President of the New England Council for the Physically Handicapped and Director of the Newington Home for Crippled Children at Newington, Conn. The three Connecticut centers are located at Hartford, Bridgeport and New Haven.

Miss Leigh said that 18 graduates of the Newington Home who had been handicapped and later completely rehabilitated were serving in the enlisted forces, including the tank corps.

Labor and Management Join In Aid of United War Fund

Representatives of Management joined with high Labor officials today in solid support of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign, and hailed the Labor-Management Conference to be held at the Hotel Statler next Wednesday night, Jan. 20, as evidence of the close co-operation of both to the war effort.

Composed of equal representation of Labor and Management, plus an impartial representative of the public, the Industrial Relations Council will initiate its efforts toward the success of the $7,800,000 campaign.

William M. Rand, Vice-President of the Monsanto Chemical Company of Everett, and former President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and Edward Dana, President of the Boston Elevated Railway, last night issued statements lauding the purposes of the Hotel Statler conference which will be held under the auspices of the Council.

Speakers at this conference will include Bruce Barton, New York author, advertising executive, and former United States Congressman; Clinton Golden, assistant to the president, United Steel Workers of America, member of the C. I. O. Executive Board, and member of the War Manpower Commission; Cyrus Ching, Vice-President of the U. S. Rubber Company, and member of the National War Labor Board, and Abraham Bluestein, Executive Secretary of United Nations Relief for A. F. of L.

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, who represents the public on the Council, will be toastmaster at the Labor-Management Conference. Frederick Bliss, management, is chairman of the committee.

The crowded function calendar of the United War Fund drive puts the opening dinner of the Cambridge Community Federation campaign on the same night, Wednesday, Jan. 20, as a part of the Greater Boston efforts.

Guest speaker on that occasion will be Maj. Raymond Massey, who has been released by the Canadian Minister of Defense for this dinner and also the following night's opening-rally entertainment at Boston Garden where stars of the screen and stage will participate.

Highlighting the Cambridge dinner will be a colorful United Nations flag ceremony. As the name of each country is called, a standard-bearer in native costume will carry the flag of the land she represents and place it with the banner of the Cambridge Community Federation at the Chairman's table. The Harvard Band will provide the musical background.

Individual subscriptions of $500 and over received at the Fund headquarters include the following:

$9,000—Anonymous.
5,300—Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Cabot.
4,762—Miss Maud E. Appleton.
2,500—Miss Charlotte Peirce.
1,806—Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Gray.
1,500—Mrs. John F. Tyler.
850—Mrs. Louis Curtis, Sr.
750—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. O Connell.
700—Anonymous(5).
500—Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Bartlett; Dr. and Mrs. Charles J. White.

Girl Scouts' Good Deeds

R. J. Keller

They Help Fill Fund Solicitors' Kits

Girl Scouts (left) Geraldine Richmond and Lois Green are shown here as they help fill the kits of Greater Boston United War Fund solicitors with the material the latter will need in the general solicitation for the Fund, which opens on Jan. 21 in 49 cities and towns of Greater Boston.

Vermont Milk Men to Aid In Improving Distribution

Vermont producers and processers of milk have agreed to submit a memorandum to the Federal Milk Marketing Administration in Boston providing details of how they may co-operate in the more efficient distribution of their product, it was learned today.

The Board of Directors of the Vermont Dairy Plant Operators' and Managers' Association of Burlington consented to make suggestions for better distribution following a proposal that they close and consolidate a number of plants as a wartime measure for conserving gasoline, tires, manpower, materials and equipment. The closing and consolidation suggestions were made by Samuel W. Tator, Boston Federal Milk Market Administrator.

The Vermont producers and operators group declared that Mr. Tator's proposal would not work to the economic advantage of the dairy industry. They explained that each creamery organization had individual problems and should not be lumped under a blanket plan.

Most from Out of State

According to the Federal Milk Marketing Administration approximately 90 per cent of the fluid milk that the metropolitan Boston area consumes comes from outside the State. The biggest producing areas are Northern Vermont, Northern New Hampshire, and Maine. The Federal Milk Board said, according to a survey made in September, 1942, that 62 per cent of this volume of milk comes by rail, while 38 per cent comes by highway, usually in tank trucks.

The Federal Milk Board has proposed three general recommendations to the dairying industry of New England.

1. Reorganization of the farm to country assembly plant hauling.
2. Consolidation of country receiving plants.
3. Economies in city distribution.

Explaining its first proposal, reorganization of country hauling methods, the Federal board stated that in Vermont alone milk collecting trucks in rural areas travel 25,000 miles daily, or the equivalent of once around the earth.

Can Cut Mileage 40 P. C.

Under the shortcuts proposed the Board estimated that truck mileage would be cut at least 40 per cent. The economies would come, it said, in the elimination of duplicating and overlapping country collection routes.

There are 111 country receiving plants in New England, the Federal Board said, explaining its second suggestion, the consolidation of country plants. Under its reorganization plan, the Board claimed, these plants would be reduced to 55 and they would largely be located near railroads for the consolidation of larger amounts of milk into tank cars.

The largest money saving could be made in the city distribution of milk, the Board said, regarding its third suggestion. In many areas retail customers are often supplied by as many as six or eight different milk companies. Consolidated deliveries in these areas would produce further economies, the Board stated.

Bay State Bills Off 50 P. C.; New Measures Affect Racing

Up to noon today, no unusual last-minute rush for filing bills for consideration by the 1943 session had developed at the Massachusetts State House, giving further indication that the total number of proposals for legislative action would fall far behind the 1941 figure—probably as low as 50 per cent.

At 12 o'clock, 800 bills had been filed with the House Clerk, and 265 with the Clerk of the Senate. Estimates on the final figures were 400 in the Senate and around 1,000 in the House. Total measures filed two years ago were 601 in the Senate and 2,731 in the House.

Among the last-minute bills filed today were the following:

By the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association providing that homes of members of the armed forces be tax-exempt up to $5,000 valuation for the duration and six months after the war.

Union Police Department

By Representative Henry Ellis (R) of Barnstable permitting small towns to form a union of towns and jointly maintain a police department financed by the union.

By Representative Peter J. Jordan (R) of Revere requiring that notice be given to electrical inspectors of work to be done in a building before that work can be done. The inspector must also be satisfied that the work is to be done by a competent electrician.

By Representattive John Vaughn (R) of Belmont providing a 15 per cent wage increase for public employees.

Limit on Motor Speed

By the American Automobile Association and the Automobile Legal Association a petition for a constitutional amendment to prevent diversion of gasoline tax revenues from the Highway Fund.

By Senator James P. McAndrews (D) of Adams for appointment of a special unpaid commission to investigate and study business conditions and regulations relative to small business.

Also by Senator McAndrews a bill limiting by statute the speed of automobiles to not more than 45 miles an hour. This limitation would become effective following termination of the present war.

Four bills affecting horse racing and dog racing in Massachusetts were filed for Charles F. Adams, President of the Eastern Racing Association, Inc.

One of the bills reduces from $400 to $200 the daily license fee for the conduct of horse racing, making it equal to the daily license fee for dog racing.

A second bill permits the horse races to be conducted between noon and 7:30 p. m. instead of between noon and 7:00 p. m. as at present. This change is sought to adjust races to traffic conditions.

A third proposal would give the Governor power to increase or decrease the number of days for racing as the national emergency dictates.

The fourth bill would repeal the provision of law requiring that 85 per cent of the track employees be citizens of the United States and residents of Massachusetts.

Late yesterday, a bill was filed by Senator Maurice M. Goldman (D) of Boston restricting the opening of theaters, night clubs, and drinking and dance places which burn fuel oil to not more than four days in any week.

Change in Courts Asked

Establishment of a new system of County Courts to have concurrent jurisdiction with Superior Courts, exclusive of capital cases, was proposed today in a House bill.

The measure, filed by Albert Hurwitz, a Boston lawyer, would set up County Courts throughout Massachusetts and would fix the number of justices and their salaries for each county, ranging from three Associate Justices at $6,000 annually, each, for a proposed joint Barnstable-Dukes-Nantucket district, up to 16 Associate Justices at $11,000 annually each in Suffolk County.

The Associate Justices would be named, in addition to one Presiding Justice for each county with the same salary, plus $500 a year. The Presiding Justices would be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Executive Council and District Court Justices would be allowed to elect to serve on the county benches.

1,400 Arrests in Two Years In Lottery Drive, Timilty Says

Continued from Page 1

plete list of all Boston police officers, of all ranks or grades, that have been assigned to the work you refer in the statement quoted above during the years 1941-42, and up to and including the present time," Attorney General Bushnell wrote the Commissioner.

"Kindly describe briefly the nature of such instructions given to such officers and their activities.

Instructions Sought

"If arrests were made, kindly state the date and time and the name of person arrested.

"If prosecutions in court followed, kindly indicate in what court, disposition of the cases and dates thereof, with full names of defendants and offenses with which they were charged.

"Please state, also, the dates on which officer was assigned to such work, and where an assignment to such work was terminated, the date of such termination.

"In order to make this information available as soon as possible, I would suggest that it be collected and forwarded to me for monthly periods, beginning with the past month and then proceeding month by month, back through 1942 and 1941. In other words, I wish to have as quickly and as completely as possible an outline of all activities of the Boston Police Department during these years relating to the matters referred to above.

If in assembling the data requested you believe any comment or information not specifically called for would be helpful to a complete understanding of the picture, please feel free to add the same.

"In any proceedings which my duties may compel me to take I shall welcome the assistance of the Boston Police Force. In order that the men may realize this fully, I would request that the inclosed statement of my views in this regard be brought to their attention."

The Attorney General enclosed a copy of his statement issued last Wednesday, in which he expressed the hope that the gambling raids and proceedings will not destroy public confidence in the Boston police force as a whole. He also stated that "given half a chance the rank and file will do their duty every time."

Orleans Saves Oil; Town Hall Is Closed

The Town of Orleans on Cape Cod told Governor Leverett Saltonstall today it planned to conserve fuel by closing the Town Hall and merging town offices in small, coal-heated rooms.

Stores in Orleans will hereafter remain open only from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., and churches will be asked either to hold union services or use the same building.

The Governor congratulated Orleans on having been the first community in the State to ask for less, not more, oil.

First Blackout Blankets Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 15 (AP)—The lights went out all over Maine's 33,000 square miles last night in the first State-wide test blackout and air-raid drill.

The red, or public, warning signal was sounded at 8:58 p. m. throughout the State nearest battle-scarred Europe, and the all-clear came 20 minutes later.

To all intents, the drill was a surprise, the public had known only that it was coming sometime before the end of the month.

There were no immediate reports of accidents or flagrant violations.

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All Servicemen and Servicewomen Welcome

Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Sundays— 1 P. M. to 11 P. M.

OPA Gives Gasoline Ruling On Christian Science Lectures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Attending a Christian Science lecture falls within the category of "personal necessity" rather than "pleasure" driving in the 17 eastern States where automobile pleasure driving has been banned, Dr. Frank F. Bunker, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the District of Columbia, announced today.

"On Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1943, the Office of Price Administration Fuel Oil Rationing Legal Division, Washington, D. C., ruled that the necessary use of a passenger car for attending a Christian Science lecture is permissible and that such use is not to be construed as pleasure driving," Dr. Bunker said.

At the same time, the OPA specifically requested that alternative means of transportation be used in attending such lectures if it is available.

The OPA was asked to set a national policy on Christian Science lectures after a local rationing board in Baltimore, Md., had ruled that such lectures were "educational" rather than a "religious service" and hence not an occasion for passenger car use.

The Baltimore board reversed its decision on the basis of the national OPA ruling.

The original ban on pleasure driving effective Jan. 7 said that "family or personal necessity" driving would include: "driving for the purpose of essential shopping, procuring medical attention, attending religious service, visiting the sick, attending wakes or funerals, attending meetings directly related to the occupation or profession of the owner or person using the vehicle, or necessary to the public welfare or to the war effort, or driving for the purpose of meeting an emergency involving threat of life, health or property."

The ruling on Christian Science lectures is the only interpretation of these definitions that has been asked for at national OPA headquarters thus far. Other rulings have been made locally.

WLB Orders Pay Increases In 16 U. S. Steel Subsidiaries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The War Labor Board has ordered a wage increase of 5½ cents an hour, union maintenance and checkoff provisions written into contracts between six subsidiaries of the U. S. Steel Corporation and the Congress of Industrial Organization Workers.

The employer members of the Board dissented on the union security and the retroactive date of the wage award, which the board majority fixed as Feb. 15, except for two plants. The six separate orders cover 16 plants and a total of about 9,640 workers. The terms of the orders are similar to those in the "Big Steel" case.

In a dissenting opinion, the employer members, Roger D. Lapham and Frederick S. Fales, said the Board "has exceeded the authority which it should exercise with regard to the sound promotion of industrial relations." They said the panel report in the case "definitely recognizes that these six companies are not part of the basic steel industry . . . Actually, there can be no basis on which this Board can direct that contracts be nullified and wages paid retroactively to Feb. 15, 1942."

The six cases are the American Bridge Company, with plants at Minneapolis, Gary, Ind., Ambridge and Pittsburgh, Pa., involving 5,040 employees; Virginia Bridge Company, Memphis and Birmingham, Ala., 612 workers; Oil Well Supply Company, Oil City and Braddock, Pa., 1,500; Universal Atlas Cement Company, Buffington, Ind., and Duluth, Minn., 1,375; Boyle Manufacturing Company, Alameda, Calif., and Los Angeles, 550; Scully Steel Products Company, Chicago, St. Paul, Newark and Pittsburgh, 563 warehouse workers.

The case involving the Oliver Iron Mining Company, operating in the Lake Superior District, was held over for later consideration.

Mrs. Roosevelt Defends Traveling As Legitimate Result of 'My Day'

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 15 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had a prompt answer yesterday for a reporter for the Long Branch Daily Record who asked if she did not feel she should "stop gadding about" since the Office of Price Administration had curtailed driving in the gasoline shortage.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she traveled "because I am asked to do these things by people of various organizations."

She added:

"As long as I make enough money by writing 'My Day' [a newspaper column] to pay my own expenses, I feel justified in going to as many meetings and doing as many things as I am asked to do—as many things as I can do."

Private John S. Devries of Rutherford was alone when Mrs. Roosevelt entered a United Service Organizations club and joined him at the counter. He offered to pay for her lunch but she declined with thanks and ordered a simple meal—a sandwich, a piece of pie and a cup of coffee.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she did not think the United States ever would conscript women, but she thought women should have been made to register at the same time men did. Had this been done their skills would be better known and better allocated, she pointed out.

Class distinction has almost disappeared in Great Britain, Mrs. Roosevelt observed after someone had recalled her recent visit there.

She said she could not make a comparison between British and American women "because we've never seen actual war."

Mrs. Roosevelt suggested that Government scholarships after the war might enable many servicemen to resume their education.

Five Under Bond In Lynching Case

HATIESBURG, Miss., Jan. 15 (AP)—Five men, including a deputy sheriff-jailer, were released under $1,500 bond each, following their arraignment before U. S. Commissioner W. E. Estes here Jan. 13 on charges of violating civil liberties in connection with the lynching of a Negro at Laurel last October.

The men were Luther Holder, Jones County deputy sheriff-jailer, William Oscar Johnson, a farmer, Nathanial Shotts, employee of a wholesale firm, Allen Pryor and Barney Jones, employees of a manufacturing plant. All pleaded innocent.

In federal indictments returned Jan. 12 at Jackson, the men were charged under the civil liberties statutes in connection with the lynching by a mob of Howard Wash, Negro farm hand, who was taken from the Jones County Jail at Laurel and hanged from a bridge.

Just prior to his lynching, Wash had been convicted of the slaying of his employer, Clint Welborn, with a milk pail when the latter reprimanded him for being tardy. A life sentence was made mandatory because only two of the 12 jurors voted for capital punishment.

Hull Not His Own Boss, Lecturer for U. S. Says

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 15 (AP)—In an attack on "career men" in the State Department of the United States, Hugh Grant, former United States Minister to Albania and Thailand, Jan. 13 charged that Secretary of State Cordell Hull "has no actual control over the organization of which he is head."

Mr. Grant, now touring the country as an accredited lecturer for the War Department, told a Kiwanis Club meeting that Mr. Hull has been "virtually supplanted by a subordinate career officer, Mr. Sumner Wells, the Undersecretary of State."

Smallest Milk Deliveries For December in 4 Years

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Dr. Charles J. Blanford, administrator of the New York metropolitan milk marketing area, announced Jan. 13 that a uniform price of $3.19 a hundredweight was the computed rate farmers in the New York milkshed would collect for December deliveries.

The rate was an increase of 16 per cent over the uniform price of $2.75 in December, 1941, Dr. Blanford said.

December deliveries, which totalled 404,653,163 pounds, were the smallest in four years, he reported, and were 40,028,673 pounds under deliveries for the corresponding month of 1941.

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No use pretending in bathroom cleanliness
Don't put off cleaning toilet bowls just because you hate the job. Sani-Flush keeps them sparkling-clean and wholesome. Quickly removes film, rust, and stains where unsightliness lurks. Each application cleans away all cause of odors. Use Sani-Flush at least twice a week.
Don't confuse Sani-Flush with ordinary cleansers. It works chemically. Cleans the hidden trap. Sani-Flush is absolutely safe in septic tanks★ and toilet connections when used according to directions on can. Sold everywhere. Two handy sizes.
★ FREE—For Septic Tank Owners—Eminent authorities have proved how easy and safe Sani-Flush is for toilet sanitation with septic tanks. Write for their interesting report. It is free. Address: The Hygienic Products Company (Dept. 62), Canton, Ohio. Adv.

Sparkling Exhibit in New York Museum

Museum of Modern Art

Joe Milone and His Shoe-Shine Equipment

Joe Milone's 'Boot' Chair Outshines All

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—A bootblack chair, stool and large and small foot rest, all encrusted with gay baubles and brilliant ornaments gathered over a period of years from pushcarts and five-and-ten-cent stores by Joe Milone, who came to this country 32 years ago from Sicily, were among the holiday features at the Museum of Modern Art.

Unable to be a carpenter due to an injury, Joe Milone has worked at many things. At present he is a shirt presser in a laundry and ekes out his wages now and then by shining shoes.

"Joe Milone's shoe-shine furniture is as festive as a Christmas tree, jubilant as a circus wagon," Alfred H. Barr, Jr., director of the Museum, said. "It is like a lavish wedding cake, a baroque shrine, or a super-juke box with no plank areas in the ornament. Yet it is purer, more personal and simple-hearted than any of these. We must respect the enthusiasm and devotion of the man who made it as much as we enjoy the result. Near by in the Museum is an exhibition of "Useful Objects Under Ten Dollars"; but this is a superbly useless object without price."

Every inch of the dazzling chair and its satellite objects is covered or hung with gleaming metal, with glass doorknobs and red, blue, silver, brass and iridescent buttons, balls and bells and a myriad of other gewgaws.

Louise Nevelson, a sculptor, brought the glorified bootblack outfit to the attention of Mr. Barr who decided that it was an object of such gaiety and cheer that it should be shown at the Museum.

Republicans Placed On Foreign Affairs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Republicans filled three vacancies on the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday by selecting Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York, Andrew C. Schiffler of West Virginia and Charles L. Gerlach of Pennsylvania.

Representative Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut, who had desired a place on the committee, was not named. She had said, however, that she was ready to abide by House rules of seniority.

Other selections, made by the Republican Committee on Committees were: Interstate Commerce Committee, Leonard W. Hall, New York, Havre Tibbott of Pennsylvania, Joseph P. O'Hara of Minnesota; and Thomas D. Winter of Kansas, Banking and Currency, Henry O. Talle of Iowa, and Monkiewicz of Connecticut.

Shortage of Farm Machinery Laid to WPB by Truman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri protested today that farmers in America's arsenal of food, already short on labor, face a shortage of equipment because of restrictions laid down by the War Production Board.

Senator Truman and other members of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee inquired pointedly of the wisdom of a WPB order which cut 1943 production of farm machinery to 23 per cent of the 1940 tonnage, and set the production of replacement parts at 167 per cent of the 1940 output.

Oscar W. Meier, head of the agricultural, food and textile machinery unit of WPB, replied that 1940 was one of the peak years for purchases of farm machinery, and as a result farmers' equipment is generally in good shape.

"We believe it will be possible for the farmer to keep up his production with the machinery he has now, if he has adequate repairs," Mr. Meier said.

Senator Truman retorted, "I don't believe you have given him either enough new machinery or adequate repairs."

This same Committee, which Senator Truman heads, was assured by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, that he is doing "everything possible" to end the anthracite strike in Pennsylvania. A United Mine Workers spokesman said Mr. Lewis also has so reported to the War Labor Board.

India's Part in War Is Told by Official

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15 (AP)—Sir A. Ramiswami Mudaliar, member of the British War Cabinet for India, said yesterday that approximately 2,000,000 Indian troops are aiding the Allies in the war.

Stopping off here for a speaking engagement during a tour of the midwest, the Indian official told reporters that differences with the British on political questions exist but "the Indian people all want to win the war first."

He said that more than 80,000 recruits are volunteering monthly in India but that only 50,000 can be accommodated because of inadequate equipment.

"In December, 1941, before the Japanese entered the war," he said, "the total number of Indian troops fighting outside India exceeded the total number of all British troops both from Great Britain itself and all the dominions.

"I do not believe the British can part immediately with all power and responsibility in India at this time. At the present time we have not come to an agreement among ourselves. The Hindus and Moslems must decide on a government that is satisfactory to both. It will be impossible during the war to devise a new Constitution. It would detract from the war effort and would plunge India into controversy.

"There are no pro-Japanese Indians. The Indians are all anti-Japanese."

Navy Cross Awarded to James Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Lieut. Col. James Roosevelt, eldest son of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, was among 15 members of a Marine Corps raider group announced by the Navy Jan. 13 as having each received a Navy Cross for a successful attack on Makin Island in the Pacific last August.

The decoration, the Navy said, was awarded James Roosevelt, then a Major, by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief, Pacific Fleet, on Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons last October.

Colonel Roosevelt's citation follows:

For extraordinary heroism and distinguished service against an armed enemy on Makin. He, in the first operation of the kind ever conducted by United States Forces, was second in command of the raiding expedition. At great risk to himself over and beyond the ordinary call of duty, he continually exposed himself to heavy machine gun and sniper fire to ensure effective control of operations from the command post. Through his maintenance of communications, he was able to inform his own supporting vessels of the presence of two enemy vessels, as a result of which the enemy vessels were destroyed by gun fire. During the evacuation, he personally saved three men from drowning in heavy surf. His conduct was according to the finest traditions of the naval service.

N. Y. School Board Asks Lower Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—A New York City school budget of $141,209,407, or $301,130 less than the current year's allocation to the schools, was asked for by Dr. Alberto C. Bonaschi, Chairman of the Board of Education's finance committee, in the Board's annual tentative budget estimate made public here Jan. 11. The Board requested $5,374,016 less than last year when Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia trimmed the school budget by more than $5,600,000.

The reduction in the Board's request is made possible in large part that nearly every department of the school system has shown a sharp drop in enrollment. Notwithstanding the cut in solicited funds, however, the City will have to pay $2,610,000 more for education this year to make up for the amount that will be lost through partial withdrawal of state aid for schools.

Under the proposed budget, which must be passed by the City Council, the Board of Estimate and which will probably be heavily blue-pencilled by Mayor La Guardia, the board would retain most of its teaching staff. This, coupled with the drop in enrollment, it was said, would permit a substantial decrease in class size, and permit enlargement of special guidance and welfare services as measures to checking the growth of juvenile delinquency.

All but 6 Rivets O. K. In 2,078 Record Try

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Jan. 15 (AP)—R. C. Whitson, riveter at the Los Angeles Shipbuilding & Drydock Corporation, claimed the riveting championship Jan. 10.

Mr. Whitson and his crew of William P. Bircunshaw, bucker; Frank Carter, passer, and Murray P. Johnson, heater, put 2,078 5-8-inch rivets in place in 6½ hours. Navy inspectors said all but six of the rivets were perfect.

Inspectors said the best previous mark was 1,600 for the same size rivets, in a 6½-hour period, and that another team put 1,801 in place in 7½ hours.

Mr. Whitson has been riveting for 24 years.

School Supply Report Brings Action Pledge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Conceding the need for remedial measures in the purchase, accounting, handling and storage of school supplies in the Board of Education's Bureau of Supplies and several other administrative functions of the school system, Ellsworth B. Buck, Chairman of the Board, had today pledged immediate action to remedy some of the shortcomings.

Mr. Buck's statement followed a report by William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation, on Monday, denouncing the Bureau of Supplies for "extravagance, wastefulness and inefficiency and unbusinesslike methods in the purchase of school supplies."

Mr. Buck voiced opposition to the Herlands recommendation that the Bureau of Supplies be abolished and its functions transferred to the Department of Purchase. Mr. Buck held that whatever savings are possible may be brought about without abolition or transfer of the supplies bureau and without abandoning to others the Board of Education's control over school affairs.

Government Plan Seen Aid to Initiative

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 15—Replying to critics of government planning who have assumed that action in this direction carries a threat to private enterprise, Dr. Charles E. Merriam, political scientist, declared here the other day that "a healthy development of private enterprise must be one of the goals of planning by Government."

Dr. Merriam, Professor Emeritus at the University of Chicago, and Vice-Chairman of the National Resources Planning Board, speaking at the Union League Club, noted that private enterprise under proper government planning can and will increase the nation's total annual income to more than $100,000,000,000.

In terms of 1940 dollars, he declared, national income in the postwar period may, in fact, be figured at substantially higher than this amount.

"A nation cannot avoid balancing its total production-consumption budget," he said. "This can be done at a low level with a great deal of unemployment, inefficiency and suffering. Or it can be done at a high level with full employment, high efficiency, and a better living for all."

Is Responsibility of Many

Dr. Merriam emphasized that postwar planning is by no means the task of governments alone, but also an opportunity and responsibility of private business. How to shift from war expenditure of many billions of dollars to a peace economy without upsetting the national recovery, he said, is a job that will require the joint co-operative efforts of industry and government, of labor, and of agriculture.

"Government policy," he declared, "needs re-examination to insure that it operates to encourage a healthy development of private enterprise. It can be helpful by making available to business the results of research and analysis of population trends, consumer spending, industrial location policy, and the like.

"Wherever possible, government can set and hold to a course of policy and refrain from fickle and changeable action. It can frame a tax policy which will help maintain consumer demand by lightening the burden on low-income levels, by reduction of consumption taxes, and by a corporate tax policy designed to promote investment. It can undertake public projects which will open new channels for investment, such as development of transport facilities, urban redevelopment, and the like."

He pointed out that there are many non-governmental organizations now in the field of national planning. Notable among these is the National Planning Association, of which Charles E. Wilson, of General Electric, is Chairman. Another is the important Committee on Economic Development, of which Paul Hoffman, of Studebaker, is Chairman. The latter group is considering the postwar period primarily, although not exclusively from the point of view of private industry.

Considers Postwar Course

The Twentieth Century Foundation is devoting a considerable part of its income to postwar questions and under the leadership of Stuart Chase is carrying on and developing a program of interpretation and education.

A number of states, led by Massachusetts and New York, are actively engaged in the preparation of postwar reserves and in preparing plans in some detail for use particularly in the field of public works in the postwar period. It is probable, Dr. Merriam said, that by the end of the state legislative sessions of 1943 the bulk of the States will have taken steps in this direction.

Individual cities are also considering their future after the war. Notable among these are Cleveland, Ohio, and Syracuse, N. Y., which have reorganized their city plan commissions and have entered actively into the planning of the future of their industrial and social areas.

"Perhaps cities," Dr. Merriam concluded, "may decide to take the lead in the high enterprise of the postwar period without waiting for someone outside to take the initiative. It is my conclusion that we are on the verge of a new era in city development which might bring about some of the broad improvements of which many have dreamed and fought for so long."

Hoover Has Praise For Salvation Army

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 15

Salvation Army Canteens in this war, as in World War I, are those nearest the front line and that organization's "moral support is welcomed by every branch of our Armies," former President Herbert Hoover said at a meeting yesterday in urging public support of the Salvation Army. "It is one of our greatest organizations of social service and in a thousand fields. It has developed in its more than 60 years in the United States to an essential part of the machinery of our whole social structure. It has an almost limitless range of social work in the 48 states."

Tubeless Tire Idea Is Held Feasible

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The tubeless tire idea is feasible, the Transportation Committee of the Petroleum Industry War Council reported Jan. 13 but added: "No practical application, universally, of the principle is possible with present tires under present conditions."

William R. Boyd, Jr., Council chairman, announced the Committee's findings, based on a month's road tests by oil companies on more than 1,000 tires in all parts of the country.

"The idea has large potentialities for rubber conservation," the report said, adding that the proponents, James B. McGay and V. F. Barnett of Tulsa, "have made a real contribution to the future conservation of rubber."

Although reporting the tests inconclusive, the Committee found that most new tires and those in A-1 condition were operated successfully without tubes. Older and poorer tires failed in many tests.

It recommended that further testing and development be handled by Government agencies and the rubber industry.

Nursery in Rocky Mountains Builds River-Curbing Forest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Infant forests are flourishing at Monument Nursery, on the trail from Denver this way. Infant forests that will later bring forth and support rivers.

Monument Nursery is more than 7,000 feet above sea level and is 17 miles from old Pikes Peak. Peculiar rocks, rising in places on the hillsides to heights of 20 to 50 feet, give the place its name. The rocks are sculptured by the winds and ice of the ages. One is surmounted by a "hat" resembling a Spanish sombrero.

There are 720 acres within the nursery administrative sites, 35 acres in the developed area, 23 acres in seed and transplant beds. From 1908 until 1941, Monument Nursery, which is a unit of the United States Forest Service, distributed 44,384,000 trees. Treelings have been shipped to all forests in the Rocky Mountain region, to national forests in adjacent regions, to State and Federal agencies, and to farm shelter-belts planted under provisions of the Clark-McNary Acts.

The nursery produces Ponderosa pine, Rocky Mountain red cedar, blue spruce, lodgepole and piñon pines, Douglas fir, Engelman spruce, Rocky Mountain juniper. Farmers may buy the trees at actual cost of production plus a repacking charge.

Colorado blue spruce is grown for field planting, and there are 15,000,000 such trees now in the nursery. One acre contains 680,000 trees in the transplant beds, 6 by 36 feet. These trees are now in their fourth growing year. A five-man crew can plant 53,000 trees in one day, using special methods developed over a long period. After a nursery area has brought a crop of seedling trees to the transplanting stage, it is planted to field peas and oats and allowed to rest for one season.

Three large springs furnish the nursery with water, and all pipelines are well underground, beneath the frost line. Irrigation is done with overhead pipelines, under pressure supplied by reservoirs up above the nursery.

Around the grounds are various buildings which house important parts of the work of planting and developing new forests to replace those which have burned or been ruthlessly cut. Nursery workers extract the seeds from cones of the trees wanted, by means of heat and a crude threshing arrangement. Signs are made to help protect the forests against thoughtlessness.

Frank Wilsey is Manager of Monument Nursery. The nursery work is under supervision of Walter H. Schrader, a veteran in his field.

These men and their assistants are forest builders and, thus, river builders, for the forests supply the absorbent watersheds which "manage" the flow of rivers at their sources.

Kaiser Hearing Languishes But Yard Launches Ship

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 15 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board hearing into charges of unfair labor practices in three Kaiser shipyards contrasted sharply yesterday with the speed with which Mr. Kaiser builds ships.

While the hearing struggled through legal technicalities, protests and bickering, one of the three yards involved — Oregon Shipbuilding—launched its 123d Liberty freighter.

G. O. P. in Congress Elects Ditter Chairman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP) — The National Republican Congressional Committee has re-elected Representative J. William Ditter (R) of Pennsylvania as its Chairman.

Other officers re-elected were Representative Clifford R. Hope, Kansas, Secretary; Earl Venable, Executive Secretary, and Robert V. Fleming, Treasurer.

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Westwood Women's House Moderne and Most Unique

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTWOOD, Mass., Jan. 15—When two professional women such as Elizabeth Woolley and Frances Pearce of this town get together on the issue of how to live in a country home as reasonably and as simply as they might expect to rent an apartment in the city "anything can happen."

In this instance, however, the "anything" that has happened falls under the heading of a modern design for living, giving free expression to individual planning for the specific needs of the family moving in. In other words, the Misses Woolley and Pearce, while basing their home pattern on the modernistic have gone the students of modernism one better at almost every turn.

Take the fuel crisis, for example, which is just another challenge to the advanced thinking of Miss Woolley whose profession is landscape gardening and interior decoration. She didn't wait for someone else to tell her what to do, but rigged up a heat-resisting, transparent wall of wireglass across the center of her living room to keep the heat of the fireplace in a concentrated area. Being transparent, the wireglass maintains the feel of living-room space, while separating the room into two equal parts.

This is just an emergency application of Miss Woolley's ideas about multiple-purpose centers attained in single rooms without the use of obstructive physical barriers. It's like finding the telephone almost at arm's reach in any part of the downstairs, a convenience attained in the Westwood home by locating the telephone in a wall niche where the hall, living room, and dining room come together.

House Blends With Trees

You recognize the Pearce and Woolley home as something distinctively individual the moment you see their names emblazoned on a dangling signboard next to the street, the letters of which stand out at night in the glare of automobile headlights. "We had to do that," said Miss Woolley, "when our friends complained that they could not find the house at night."

That is understandable, since the modernistic structure sits well back from the road almost hidden in a grove of trees and heavy shrubbery. This is part of the owners' idea of modernism, a house that blends into the natural background. All the visitor sees at one time is the colorful front door, a glittering strip of glass blocks and a gracefully rounded canopy over the doorway. Thus the severe lines of modernistic design are tempered to the degrees of warmth and welcome.

"I believe," said Miss Woolley, "that graciousness and hospitality can be just as pronounced in so-called modernistic homes as in colonial houses. And in this house I have tried to dissociate modernism from what has commonly been referred to as the factory product home."

She has done this in part by mixing the old with the new. On either side of a straight-lined bureau with modernistic drawer pulls are chairs of an old Spanish period. A chest of ancient vintage in the dining room, a dining-room table more than 100 years old and a ceiling covered with Chinese teapaper that looks as old as the kitchen of Dedham's Fairbanks House contrasts sharply with bright-colored walls, huge modern windows and the last word in fluorescent lighting.

Theme Followed Outdoors

You can sit down in chairs that were new when grandmother was a girl and put flowers into a vase made out of a glass block, developed by latest construction methods. Lighting springs mysteriously from hidden corners, behind carefully shielded panels and built-in alcoves covered by frosted glass. Over the dining-room table a pinpoint of light darts out from the center ceiling pocket to spotlight whatever is centered on the table.

"That light comes from an automobile headlight bulb set into the ceiling with a transformer and reflector," Miss Woolley explained.

Miss Woolley departs as radically as possible from the sharp angles and severe straight lines of modernism. She uses rounded corners and curved lines to soften the modernistic. Hall corners, bookcases, shelves, flower stands and household fixtures add up to the general impression of "well-rounded" living.

But Miss Woolley carries her modern ideas right out into the exterior grounds. The rear-yard, fro instance, is just as modern and individual as the living room. Sunken blocks made from sawed telephone poles provide an interesting tiled terrace. "You would never guess," said Miss Woolley, "but that terrace required 50 to 60 ordinary telephone poles."

Between the wooden tiles Miss Woolley has spread broken oyster shells which contrast sharply with the blocks. She got the poles from an old lumber yard without charge, although she had to pay the transportation and labor costs of cutting and sinking them. So it wasn't inexpensive in the long run.

She found some old galvanized iron strips about three inches wide in the lumber yard. So she fashioned them into curved handrails for fencing off garden areas. High shrubbery hedges are arranged to give the impression of swinging doors cut high at one end and low at the other to carry out the contours of the home site.

Governor Sells Prize War Bonds At Poultry Show

Acting as guest auctioneers at the 94th annual Boston Poultry Show at the Boston Garden Exhibition Hall yesterday, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, flanked by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and four New England Governors, sold several thousand dollars' worth of War Bonds.

To the highest bidder, John Dodge, of Newton Highlands, went 11 prize Rhode Island Reds for the purchase of $4,000 in War Bonds. Others who won prizes for high bids were Henry Erickson, of Stow; Harold P. Bostwick, of Winchester; George E. Levasseur, of Gardner, and Andrew Christie, of Kingston, N. H.

Guests of Governor Saltonstall were Chief Executive Robert O. Blood, of New Hampshire; Sumner Sewall, of Maine; William H. Wills, of Vermont; and Raymond E. Baldwin, of Connecticut. Together, the visiting Governors, in Boston for a fuel conference yesterday, toured the Poultry Show following the auctioning of the bonds.

Slippery Streets Thaw Under Sun

Ice-coated streets, which made traveling extremely hazardous this morning, were thawing early this afternoon under a warm sun.

A light rain during the night froze on the highways causing cities and towns to begin sanding early this morning. Motorists on secondary roads found slippery going, but few accidents were reported in Boston.

Brookline Man Takes Jewish Drive's Post

Joseph Tall, of Brookline, has just been appointed by the International Office of the American Federation for Polish Jews, as executive-secretary for the New England district. He will take charge of the membership drive to be conducted by the New England district beginning Feb. 15. The present membership is 50,000.

Mrs. Laura E. Richards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDINER, Maine, Jan. 15—Mrs. Laura E. Richards, who passed on here yesterday, was the daughter of Julia Ward Howe, who wrote "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and a noted author in her own right, having written more than 80 books including the famous "Captain January" which was adapted to the screen.

Mrs. Richards, who began writing at the age of 10, was born and raised in Boston, where her father, Samuel Gridley Howe, humanitarian and philanthropist, founded the Perkins Institute for the Blind.

In 1935, Mrs. Richards was awarded the Pulitzer Prize, having collaborated with her sister, Maude Howe Elliott, in writing the biography of her father. Among her last books were "What Shall Children Read?" and a children's song book, both published in 1939.

'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Jan. 15 (Midnight tonight)—last day to obtain a No. 1 ration book.

Jan. 21—Last day for use of No. 3 coupon in A gasoline ration books.

Jan. 26—Through this date No. 2 fuel oil coupons are valid and are good for 10 gallons each.

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good until this date.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

THE DREAM HOUSE

of the North Shore
South Lynnfield, Mass., on Beautiful Suntaug Lake

HANDY TO BOSTON

Recently constructed 6-room house with two large knotty pine rooms in basement, located on the shores of Suntaug Lake.
Nestled in a lovely grove of large birch, spruce and pine trees. Charming room plan; all rooms having view of lake. House is of heavy construction, copper flashed. Built to last a lifetime. Rock-wool insulation throughout. Storm windows, copper screens. Large cedar closet. Summer air conditioning in attic.
Basement finished in knotty pine with large fireplace, one room finished as pool or billiard room complete with expensive regulation size pool table, other room suitable for office or studio. Enchanting view of lake from basement rooms. Beautiful sunsets. There is a large screened-in porch for summer months and glass enclosures for cold weather. Large outdoor fireplace.
House located to be exclusive, yet is very near to transportation facilities. Only 20 minutes' ride to Boston through tunnel. House has full tile bath, down-stairs lavatory, ultra-modern kitchen, best of heating and plumbing fixtures, copper pipes, etc. Two large plate-glass windows in living and dining room facing on lake. Lovely lawn terrace, over 10,000 square feet of land. The view is as beautiful and enjoyable in winter as it is in the summer months. Living room paneled, with large colonial fireplace.
This house has so many outstanding features and is so different from the average home it must be seen to be appreciated. Once seen you will want to own it forever.

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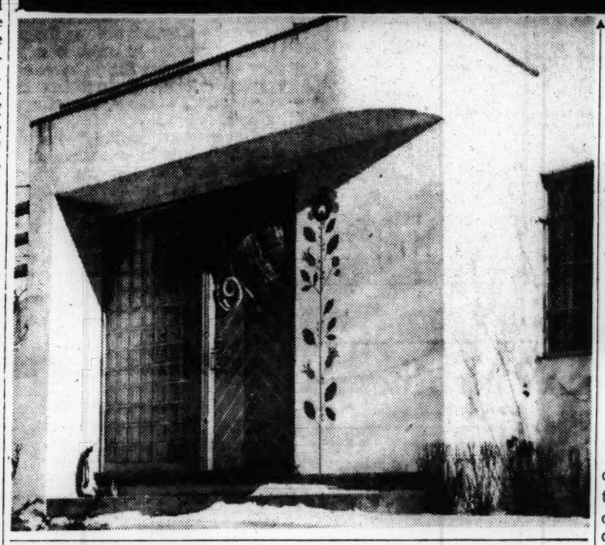


By a Staff Photographer

Planned Living

The modern home of Elizabeth Woolley and Frances Pearce in Westwood, Mass., is an experimental laboratory for the ideas of the co-owners. Top: The living room across which has been placed a wall of wireglass to keep the heat of the fireplace concentrated at one end of the room. Below: The front door is a colorful interpretation of the modernistic with its sidestrips of glass block for light without sacrificing privacy in the hall.

44,000 Typewriters Sought By WPB From Offices of N. E.

War Activities in New England

Renewing support in a drive to pry 44,000 typewriters loose from New England business offices, the New England Council today is circularizing its members with pleas from commanding officers of armed forces here and regional officials of the War Production Board, who ask all business men to "give the matter early and earnest consideration" to help supply the armed forces.

"No typewriters bought from any business concern will go into civil-government service," said the WPB. "All machines purchased will go to Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission and to Lend-Lease for shipment to the fighting forces of our Allies."

As an example on how business offices can cut down, the WPB's salvage-department manager reported he has "only 15 typewriters in an office of 32 people, and it is my hope and expectation that we will be able to double up our work in such a manner as to release four of our machines—more than 25 per cent of all our typewriters."

The need amounts to one out of every four modern standard typewriters now being used by private business in the six States, the Council pointed out. Only nonportables built since Jan. 1, 1935, are wanted, and "better-than-market" prices will be paid for all machines, it was promised.

As an indication of the military need, Rear-Admiral Wilson Brown as Commandant of the First Naval District disclosed that one battleship alone "should have 55 typewriters aboard." Shore as well as sea activities increase the need, he pointed out.

Dogs of War

The first Army dogs to help guard Boston's Harbor Defenses have arrived, on leash to Privates Paul Couse and Albert Gochoel, who have been schooled in the new job of handling four-footed guards. The dogs are: Doby and Von, both Doberman - Pinschers; Beau, an Airedale, and Queenie, an Irish Setter.

Navy Air Cadets

As the first New England contingent of Naval Aviation Cadets to be assigned to flight training in Texas and Oklahoma colleges, 130 left Boston yesterday. One hundred are going to Dallas for primany training, and 30, who have completed Civilian Pilot Training at New England schools and colleges, were transferred directly to Texas for secondary training.

Skiers in Demand

Undegraduates at Harvard University and others with ski experience are to be interviewed next week on the campus by a representative of the National Ski Association to help cut red tape in getting into the Army as volunteers for ski duty.

General's Son Up

Second Lieut. Robert T. Eckfeldt, who received his pilot's wings and commission yesterday at Napier Field, in Alabama, is the son of Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. Roger W. Eckfeldt of Belmont, Mass. General Eckfeldt commands the 26th (Yankee Division) Infantry, now stationed in the South.

Lieutenant Eckfeldt is a graduate of Belmont High School and was a student at Harvard University until he was accepted for cadet training last March 20. He received primary training at Bennettsville, S. C., and basic at Macon, Ga.

Son Carries On

Robert W. Crouter of Malden, Mass., whose father, Commander Mark Hanna Crouter, perished aboard the Cruiser San Francisco in the South Pacific last November, yesterday was appointed to the United States Naval Academy by President Roosevelt. The 19-year-old youth, who was a senior and honor student at Malden High School, was aided by Representative Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Massachusetts.

Cadets Take Off

Another batch of Army air cadets from Greater Boston is scheduled to leave tomorrow morning, totaling 95, close on the heels of the record group of 230 from Boston last week. Also leaving are 95 from elsewhere in New England, all of whom had volunteered ahead of the presidential order restricting enlistments.

The cadets will begin their training at Nashville, Tenn., and after eight months are due to gain wings as pilots, bombardiers, or navigators.

Real Camp Drill

A score of students of Lawrence High School in Falmouth, Mass., who had been receiving Army training from Camp Edwards soldiers, have now enlisted in various branches of the service, and others in the drill classes have filed applications for enlistment.

Five weeks ago the pre-camp training began as boys volunteered to give up two nights of basketball a week to get "in step" for later drills.

Youngest but Highest

Youngest of three Army brothers, Capt. Lenert C. Gosch of Flatonia, Texas, who is commanding an infantry company at Camp Edwards, nevertheless ranks his brothers. Captain Gosch got his first commission on graduating from Texas A. & M. College. The next oldest brother, First Lieut. James A. Gosch, received notice of his appointment as an active officer last month, assigned to Camp Custer, Mich. The oldest, inducted several weeks ago, is Private Vastine E. Gosch, now at Camp Wolters, Texas. The latter two attended the University of Texas.

'Vet' Officers at Edwards

Army officers who have seen action on widely scattered battle fronts are members of the faculty at the company-officer school now being conducted by the Engineer Amphibian Command at Camp Edwards, where they are imparting knowledge of battle conditions.

More than 100 E. A. C. officers are enrolled in the school, covering administration and maneuver.

Beef Company's Lawyers Assail Methods of OPA

Methods used by investigators of the Office of Price Administration in gaining access to the books of the Liberty Beef Company today drew the fire of attorneys for the company in Federal District Court.

The Liberty Beef Company, an independent beef wholesaler in Boston, is being heard before Judge George C. Sweeney, in a plea for an abatement to disqualify an indictment for selling beef above ceiling prices.

Leonard Poretsky, William H. Lewis, and John H. Backus, appeared as counsel for Jacob Hark and Hyman Yaffee, of Boston and Newton, respectively, who were named in one indictment of 25 counts. The latter two operated the Liberty Beef Company as partners.

James F. Madigan, of Lynn, an OPA investigator, upon questioning Mr. Poretsky, testified that he had examined the records of the company on two occasions. Mr. Madigan admitted that he had had no search warrant. He also denied that he was refused permission to see the beef company's books.

Mary Kadish, who was employed as a bookkeeper in the beef company's office at the time, testified that Mr. Madigan and another investigator named Fitch, came to the office to see the books. They told Mr. Yaffee, she stated, that he would save himself "a whole lot of trouble" if he showed the books. The men intimated loss of Mr. Yaffee's license, if he refused to let them see the books, Miss Kadish testified.

Charles I. Newell, Dorchester accountant who admitted drawing up the price ceilings for the beef company, stated that it was impossible to ascertain the grades of beef that had been sold in March, 1942, when such information was needed for establishing ceiling prices. This was due to the fact, he added, that sales records for that month failed to show what grades had been sold.

Mr. Newell admitted "taking a pot shot" and establishing ceilings from a range of prices for the month, the lowest being for the poorest grades and the highest for the best grades of meat.

The hearing was resumed this afternoon.

Brookline Mileage Pay For Most Town Cars Off

The Brookline Selectmen today ruled that payments of allowances to town officials and employees for use of their automobiles on municipal business shall be discontinued.

The only ones exempted from the new order were the soldiers' relief agent, the supervisor of nurses and investigators of the welfare department, who may be reimbursed on a mileage basis for such use of their automobiles.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Jan. 14
2,000 gallons	879½
1,500 gallons	659½
1,000 gallons	439⅝
500 gallons	219 5-8

$4,750,000 Sought For Hub Airport

A bill filed in the Massachusetts Legislature today would triple the size and operational facilities of the East Boston Airport at a cost of $4,750,000, thus making the Hub City's airport available not only to big wartime bombers but also to giant cargo and passenger planes of a world-wide, postwar trade and travel era.

Multiple runways more than a mile in length, new warehouses, offices and general utility buildings, plus the addition of 1,000 acres to the present airport area of 500 acres are contemplated in plans which were described by Massachusetts Public Works officials today as making the local airport "second to none along the Atlantic seaboard."

The bill was filed by Representative Enrico Cappucci of East Boston in co-operation with State, city and commercial airline engineering counsel, who envisaged Boston as a leading terminal in the global freight and passenger - carrying traffic of the years to come. At the same time, Herman MacDonald, Public Works Commissioner, released the first detailed plan of action extending airport facilities of Boston to the entire industrial and resort region of New England.

Mr. Cappucci explained that his bill would carry out an inaugural recommendation of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the $4,750,000 to be financed entirely by the State as a war measure.

Triple the Size

Tentative proposals, as included in the measure, would increase the present size of the airport by leveling off several islands and connecting them with the mainland. This would provide enough space to triple the size of the airport, setting up a new bathing beach and adding a new park and playground area for the families of East Boston.

The Commonwealth already owns the land used for the present airport, totaling 500 acres. Existing take-off and landing strips are now only 3,000 feet long which is far from adequate to accommodate large planes already in use and under development for freight and passenger transports. These larger planes require runways of 6,000 to 10,000 feet. While the Army is using the airport extensively at this time, the area is not large enough for the big Army planes.

Present airport facilities for the City of Boston are rated by many aviation experts as inferior to others serving cities less than one-tenth the size of Metropolitan Boston.

Looking to Postwar Trade

When filled and improved to harbor limits, as proposed in the new bill, the area of the airport will be 1,500 acres with runways to permit landings and takeoffs in six different directions for the heaviest military and commercial planes. The paved area of these strips will be 6,000 feet, more than one mile, and the longest runways will provide take offs up to 10,000 feet free of near-by obstacles in the line of flight.

The Public Works Commissioner explained that the expanded airport would have direct links with the three railroads serving Boston plus connections with harbor shipping facilities. Thus, the closest United States port to Europe would have all the facilities necessary for the postwar trade competition that everyone expects on an international scale.

Where the expansion plan requires land now used for public park or playground purposes, as at Jeffries Point, and an area along Bayswater Street, other land is to be offered to Boston to provide ample playground facilities for the entire neighborhood in East Boston, including a large pool for small children and a new public bathing beach at Belle Isle Inlet.

Plans were drafted by the engineering firm of Whitman & Howard working with the Public Works Department, Gen. Richard K. Hale, Director of Waterways, the Massachusetts Aeronautical Commission, and private engineers. The expansion project would be carried out by the Public Works Department under enabling legislation and control of the Commonwealth, with whatever Federal aid can be obtained. Federal funds would be used immediately for fill and other Government uses dependent upon the war emergency.

CBS Program Jan. 17 On Christian Science

Walter E. Young of Boston will conduct the next program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Jan. 17, at 10 a. m., E. W. T., from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. His subject will be "Spiritual Courage."

Miss Blanche Haskell, soloist, will sing Hymns 77, "God is my strong salvation," and 320, "Supreme in wisdom as in power, The Rock of Ages stands," in the Christian Science Hymnal; and the solo, "Fear not ye, O Israel," by Dudley Buck. She will be accompanied by Miss Gertrude R. Litchfield, organist.

This program will originate from Station WEEI, the Boston outlet of the Columbia network, and will be given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

In addition to Station WEEI, Boston, listeners in New England may be able to tune in this program over Stations WABC, New York City; Station WPRO, Providence, R. I.; WCAX, Burlington, Vt.; WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; WORC, Worcester, Mass.; WGAM, Portland, and WABI, Bangor, Maine.

Conant Opposes Training Soldiers for Peace Jobs

Predicting a new period of growth and evolution of the liberal arts studies after the war, and urging that the war interval be used as a time for taking stock, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, gave his annual report to the Harvard Board of Overseers yesterday.

Discussing the relations of colleges, and Harvard in particular, with the Army and Navy, Dr. Conant opposed the recent proposal that the Army should release a small number of the most brilliant young men—say, 10,000 from each age group—and send them to the colleges for general training, not for the ends of war, but "for leadership in the days of peace.

"To my mind," he said in his report, "all such schemes founder when they strike the facts of the emotional situation created by a war. The proposition in question goes to pieces," he added, "when one asks the following questions:

Some Pertinent Questions

"1. Would you want to be one of these young men reserved for such special study throughout the war?

"2. Would you want your son to be one of these men?

"3. Would such men in fact be leaders among their contemporaries who had faced the hardships and run the risks of war?"

Emphasizing that the development of the liberal and humane tradition throughout the entire American educational system is more important at the high-school age than at the college age, Dr. Conant announced the appointment of a major committee of the Harvard faculties to study "The Objectives of a General Education in a Free Society."

He defined this problem as including at all levels of education an adequate concern with the meaning of the words "right" and "wrong" as applied to human actions as well as arithmetic. A high-school students runs a great risk unless he feels the import of those general ideas and aspirations which have been a deep moving force in the lives of men, he added.

In outlining the purpose of the Committee which he has appointed, Dr. Conant predicted a large growth in adult education after the war, since the fields of human knowledge are now too widely extended for any comprehensive general survey during the period of formal education.

Turning to current problems, Dr. Conant reported that by Feb. 1 the transition of the College to a war basis will be nearing completion. Then, or within a few months thereafter, from 1,400 to 1,600 of the 3,300 students of the College may be expected to leave for war service, he said.

With regard to the recently announced Army and Navy plans for the use of Colleges, Dr. Conant expressed the hope that as many colleges as possible would be employed by the Army and Navy for training purposes. Only in this way, he added, can the maximum use be made of the nation's teaching resources in such critical subjects as mathematics and physics.

Closing High School Gap

He also expressed the urgent hope that in working out the details of the plan, further attention be given to continuity of education between high school and college. The average age of graduation from high school, he said, is seventeen and one-half.

Therefore, he added, in the case of the Army, which takes in men under the draft at 18, there will be a gap in their education. Modification by the Army to take in men under 18 on a volunteer basis would remedy this situation, and save many man-hours of combat training and service, he said, suggesting that a joint plan be worked out by the Army and Navy for examining and selecting boys for collegiate training.

Finally, the report took a strong stand against leaving the problem of selecting young men for college training to the operations of deferment under Selective Service. "To return this whole problem to the mechanism of Selective Service would seem to me disastrous to efficiency and morale," Dr. Conant said.

Grip of War Restrictions Is Closing on Rhode Island

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 15—Restrictions of wartime living were tightened about Rhode Islanders this week as butter and beef vanished from stores, an acute scarcity developed in the smaller sizes of coal commonly used in coal-burning kitchen ranges, and dozens of restaurants and cafes in outlying sections, dependent on the motorist trade, closed their doors when the ban on pleasure driving trimmed their business to the vanishing point.

There were other evidences, too, of the war impinging on peacetime affairs. The Brown Herald, undergraduate newspaper published by students at Brown University for the past 52 years, ceased publication for the duration. The shortage of fuel oil continued to be a pressing problem in the State. And, to top off all the other inconveniences, Rhode Island held its first Statewide blackout.

Although it affected only a small group in the State, the suspension of the Brown Herald offered an example of how much greater are the restrictions in this war than those of the last one. For most of its 52-year career, the College paper has been a daily. In 1917, the paper was changed from a daily to a bi-weekly for a brief period.

Soon after Pearl Harbor, the Herald changed from daily to three-times-a-week publication. Later, it was reduced to twice-a-month appearances, continuing that schedule until the suspension this week. In announcing the closing, the Editor, John H. Buchman, Jr., of Canton, Ohio, explained it was made necessary because of the wholesale loss of staff members to the armed services. He expressed confidence that the paper would resume as a daily after the war.

For 20 years Brown University has boasted it is the smallest university or college in the country with its own daily newspaper.

Satisfactory Blackout

Rhode Island's first State-wide blackout—15 months after civilian defense plans were started in this State—was pronounced "highly satisfactory" by Brig.-Gen. Earl C. Webster, Director of the State Council of Defense. Some of the communities were alerted by sirens, some by bells, and some by air horns, but all were sounded simultaneously when the flash went out from the State control center in Providence.

Thousands of air-raid wardens, auxiliary policemen and firemen, and other civilian defense workers went to their posts. Only a few scattered violations of blackout regulations were reported.

General Webster, expressing satisfaction with the test, announced that it completed the State's mobilization drill, and that from now on civilian defense workers will be tested in field exercises.

These, he explained, would first be held separately in the cities and towns, then on a regional basis, and finally would become Statewide without previous announcement, both during the daytime and at night.

Fuel Picture Dark

Although the winter is half over and the days are lengthening, the fuel picture looked darker this week, with the possibility in sight that many homes may be heatless before February ends.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath set off a controversy when he proposed that all schools, plants and factories, and other business establishments not engaged on war work close for two days a week to save fuel oil and coal. Though some opinion was expressed that the emergency war powers granted to the Governor at the last session of the Legislature gave him the authority to order the State-wide five-day week for such nonwar establishments, the Governor announced on Monday that he would ask the Legislature to enact a specific piece of legislation.

Chief opposition was raised by theater owners, who pointed out that if all the other stores and establishments were closed on Sunday and Monday, there would be all the more need for keeping the theaters open to provide a place for servicemen and others to go. They pointed out further that most theaters are heated by coal, and complained that the closing two days a week might ruin their business.

Favorable Response

By and large, the response to the Governor's program was favorable. Trade boards and chambers of commerce in many communities indorsed the plan, and in Pawtucket the plan was put into effect on a limited scale as a voluntary measure.

Coal dealers in the State ran up against a variety of problems as the demand for their product increased. In addition to the scarcity of some popular sizes, particularly chestnut, many householders accustomed to purchasing their coal in 18-pound bags at dealers' yards or at neighborhood stores found bag coal almost as rare as bananas and butter. In many cases they have coal, but cannot find workers to bag it for them.

Coal briquets, put up in small bags, also virtually vanished from the market, creating a problem for householders who had been burning the briquets in fireplace grates to eke out skimpy fuel-oil rations.

Beautiful 7-Room House, Recent Construction, in the Most Desirable Section of Reading, Mass.

HANDY TO BOSTON

Attached 2-car garage, heated, overhead doors. House dimensions 38x26 feet. Over 10,000 feet of land beautifully landscaped. Large living and dining room. Spacious lower and upper hall. Opportunity for two future rooms in attic.

Large master bedroom with full tiled shower stall and lavatory. Tiled bathroom, three other large bedrooms, one finished for maid's quarters with separate bathroom entirely separated from rest of house.

Downstairs lavatory, breakfast nook and accessible modern kitchen.

Most modern circulating Richardson & Boynton hot-water heating system with domestic hot-water supply.

Finished billiard or game room with modern pool table and all accessories. Downstairs laundry. House doubly insulated exterior and interior.

Will sacrifice for $13,950, far less than cost. Could not be built for $30,000 today.

Seen by appointment only.

Call or Telephone RALPH W. GREEN, Tel. LYnn 3-1378.

Women's Activities: Jury Duty Seen Most Logical

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Are we here in Massachusetts going to tell our women—women who have been serving as nurses on Bataan and Corregidor, who have been ferrying planes for the Army, who have been taking men's places in war industries—that they are incapable of being jurors? "Not in my opinion," declared Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler, Massachusetts State Representative.

"Our women will make good jurors just as well as the women in 28 other states are now making good jurors," she said.

Mrs. Cutler spoke this morning at a meeting of the Boston City Federation of Organizations at the Young Women's Christian Association. Other speakers on the Club's Legislative Day program included Lieut. Gov. Horace P. Cahill and Saul Walien, Acting Regional Director of the National War Labor Board.

Mrs. Cutler discussed at length the bill for improved jury service which she and the other five women members of the Bay State Legislature filed on Jan. 6. The first thing it does, she explained, is make "persons of either sex" liable for service as jurors. This isn't the first time Mrs. Cutler has tried to get women on juries in Massachusetts, but she hopes it will be the last time she will have to try.

Phase of Dismissal Touched

The second thing the bill does, according to Mrs. Cutler, is to enable judges to excuse persons from jury duty "if at any time it satisfactorily appears that the public welfare will be served by relieving any person from jury service or if it will impose undue hardship or extreme inconvenience upon any person."

"Judges already do this," she said, "but it is not in the law. This is the provision," she added, "which will help men now called for jury service who are in defense work."

She spiked the erroneous impression that is apparently held in some quarters that the bill will only excuse women. "This provision will apply to either men or women," she emphasized.

Mrs. Cutler explained that the bill was also designed to improve methods of jury selection. By making a slight change in the wording of the present law it will make it mandatory rather than permissive for a juror to be examined by a questionnaire filled out under oath in case he is not known to a member of the board which does the selecting or is not examined personally.

More Reliable Citizenship

Mr. Cahill called for more responsible citizenship. "Our worst enemy at the moment is not the Japs or Mr. Hitler; it is irresponsible citizenship," he declared. "Our gallant kids of the so-called lost generation will take care of Mr. Hitler and the Japs in due time, but we must protect the home front."

The latter is threatened, he feels, by such regimentation as the recent edict from Washington that colleges shall teach only the exact sciences. "Does not this create a formula to yardstick a man's mind," he asked.

The lieutenant-governor also decried the passing, under the guise of war emergency, of bills giving the President dictatorial powers without any riders on them providing that those powers shall cease when the war is over. Massachusetts is not guilty of this offense in the case of the powers granted to the Governor, he said.

Citizens of Massachusetts, he declared, must safeguard democracy within their own State by insisting on the preservation of democratic processes, such as town meetings and regular elections. He urged that they take these functions of government seriously and participate in them.

Discussing the general orders of the War Labor Board, Mr. Wallen laid stress on order No. 16 which allows employers to make wage or salary adjustments to equalize wages of women with those of men for comparable quantity and quality of work without prior approval of the War Labor Board.

Although it is required that such adjustments must be reported to the Board and that they shall not furnish the basis to increase price ceilings, this order is a great forward step for women, he pointed out.

Miss Charlotte L. Roulston, legislative chairman of the Federation, was in charge of the program. Mrs. Max R. Ulin, President, presided. Honor guest was Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, who is a member of the Legislative Committee.

For Women Jurors

Kaiden Kazanjian

Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler

Woman Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, who is among the sponsors of a legislative measure for improved jury service.

Tobin Seeks End To Sewer Levies

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will file a bill in the State Legislature today to prohibit future annual payments of $48,000 by the city for State-owned sewer facilities in Roxbury, Jamaica Plain and Dorchester which haven't been used since 1899.

More than $2,000,000 has been paid in taxes during the last 43 years under the provision of an old law which levied a yearly assessment against the city for supposed drainage of a 2,200-acre area in this section of Boston through the South Metropolitan Sewer, the Mayor said last night. In fact, sewage in that area has been disposed of through the main drainage canal.

Repeal of the law, which provided for annual payments to the Metropolitan Sewer District Commission, was suggested by Chief Engineer Robert P. Shea, he said.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Jan. 16
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

D. A. R. Parley in Cincinnati

For the second time the Daughters of the American Revolution have voted to hold their annual Continental Congress away from Washington in order not to add to the congestion in the nation's capital. Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General of the National Society, announced yesterday that the fifty-second Congress would be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, from April 17 to 21.

The Congress headquarters will be at the Hotel Netherland Plaza, and several state delegations will convene at the Hotel Gibson as well as at the Hotel Sinton, where the pages will be registered. The Stevens Hotel in Chicago, where the Congress convened last year, has since been taken over by the United States Government.

Two local Massachusetts chapters of the D.A.R., meeting next week, will elect delegates to the National Congress as well as to the March State Conference. Mrs. E. Wilson Blake, 28 Wollaston Avenue, Wollaston, Mass., will be hostess to the Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter on Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. In addition to the business of elections, members will hear Stacy Southworth, Headmaster of Thayer Academy, read an original paper on "Abigail Adams," and there will be a musical program arranged by Mrs. Valentine C. Metzger, Chapter Chairman for Advancement of American Music. Mrs. Arthur I. Burgess, Regent, will preside.

The other Chapter electing delegates is the Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter which will meet at the Hotel Kenmore on Wednesday evening for a Dutch Treat supper at 6:15 p. m. Mrs. M. Raymond Hatch, Regent, will preside at the meeting when apportionment of annual gifts to approved schools and other D.A.R. projects will be voted upon. At 7:45, Miss Annie C. Woodward, educator and active member of the National Education Association, will lecture on "A Good Will Trip to South America."

The Old North Chapter will also meet next week, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock in the Hotel Pioneer. The Regent, Mrs. Alfred H. Newcomb, will open the meeting, and Mrs. Walter Atherton will speak on "Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Some Old Cemeteries."

The February State Board meeting of the Massachusetts Society, D.A.R., is being held today at the Copley-Plaza in Boston. A new project of the state D.A.R., is the microfilming of the Massachusetts census records from 1850 to 1880. The United States Census Bureau is soon to be moved from Washington, D. C., making it difficult for the National Society to verify records for membership. A copy of the records in theD.A.R. library in Washington, would be invaluable. The cost per set is $679.62, and it is hoped to have a second set to be kept in Boston. Already one member has paid for microfilming the census of 1850.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—The War on Land: GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News and News Analysis: GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Off the Record. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—9:00 p. m.—"Intermezzo." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Anton Caballero." Spanish Comedy. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Jan. 17

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Singing Strings.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Program.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Canteen Girl.
6:45 p. m.—Ben Klassen, tenor.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
8:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Trafton Robertson, News.
3:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—News; Affairs of Tom, Dick, and Harry; Variety Show.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Milt Herth's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; songs, orch.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," Walter Compton, mc.
10:00 p. m.—Network sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Music Without Words"; Orchestra.

Coal for East Runs Short Of Earlier Hopes

The Washington representative of the anthracite industry, Frank C. Wright, Jr., admits that hopes of supplying plenty of coal to the oil-short Eastern States have been blasted badly. Speaking before the annual dinner of the Retail Fuel Institute in Boston last night, Mr. Wright apologized for the oversanguine predictions he made last summer and decried the strike of coal miners in Pennsylvania, which he said was the most recent factor bringing coal production figures way down.

He declared that "this is no time for strikes. There is no issue between individuals in the coal region, between local and national unions, or between any other groups, that is as big as the one single issue now before the country—to win the war and to supply the coal."

He pledged the sincerity of the coal producers, both anthracite and bituminous, to do everything possible immediately to get back into full production.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, also a speaker, declared that he had canceled the more than 4,000 oil-stove conversions among relief recipients in Boston, because of the current lack of coal.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., chief speaker of the evening, asserted that the whole fuel-shortage problem was the result of the fact that "no individual Joe Zilch was told in Washington, 'This is your job; now do it'." The consequence, he said, was a 17-months delay in getting down to cases.

The radio analyst told his audience that the new Congress is potentially the most powerful in years. "I have talked with and listened to some 15 of them in recent days," he said, "and I found them acutely conscious of their responsibility to you, and you, and you. In their own minds they belong to you, the common people. You can keep them that way by keeping them informed on how you feel about every big issue."

Mr. Lewis said the new Congress was determined to take back one of the pieces of legislation which have given the Chief Executive extraordinary wartime powers, just to show that the Legislative is as powerful a branch of Government as either of the other two. It may be something important or something trivial, said Mr. Lewis, but they will rescind it and if the President vetoes the cancellation, they will pass it over his veto.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, Jan. 16

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Retail Fuel Institute Dines

By a Staff Photographer

Talked to Fuel Men

Those addressing the Retail Fuel Institute at its annual dinner last night were, left to right, Frank C. Wright, Jr., Washington representative of the anthracite industry; Frank H. Larkin, President of the Institute; Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio analyst, and J. Everett Robbie, chairman of the board of the Institute.

Ruml to Talk on Radio About His Tax Plan

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Lucille Manners, soprano, is guest soloist with the Houston Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Ernst Hoffman, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m. Because of Miss Manners' absence there will be no Cities Service Concert.

Saturday

Beardsley Ruml, author of the much-discussed pay-as-you-go income-tax plan, discusses his ideas on taxation with Lyman Bryson on the "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Rudolph Ganz conducts the New York Philharmonic - Symphony Young People's Concert, with Elsie Houston, soprano, as soloist. Miss Houston sings a group of South American songs. The orchestra plays two Cuban Dances by Caturla —"Polichinelle" by Villa-Lobos and Arthur Benjamin's Jamaican Song and Rhumba, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

The Metropolitan Opera Company presents Bidu Sayao in the title role of Massenet's "Manon." Supporting Miss Sayao will be Charles Kullman as Des Grieux, Frances Greer as Poussette, Maxine Stellman as Javotte, Lucielle Browning as Rosette, John Brownlee as Lescault, Nicola Moscona as Count Des Grieux, Alessio de Paolis as Guillot, George Cehanovsky as De Bretigny. Sir Thomas Beecham is conductor, BLUE-WHDH, 2 p. m.

Richard Burgin conducts the Boston Symphony Orchestra tonight, in the absence of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky. The program consists of Respighi's First Suite of Old Dances and Airs for the Lute; Strauss's "Don Quixote," Fantastic Variations on a Theme of Character, Op. 35. Soloists are Jean Bedetti, violoncellist, and Jean LeFranc, violist, BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Excerpts from Romberg's "The Desert Song" will be sung on Chicago Theater of the Air, with Marion Claire, soprano; Wayne Van Dyne and Kenneth Morrow, tenors; Thomas L. Thomas and Bruce Foote, baritones, singing the leading roles. MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Bennett Cerf is guest of Prof. John T. Frederick on "Of Men and Books," CBS-WEEI, 2:05 p. m.

Joseph C. Grew will address the Women's National Republican Club, New York, on "Our War With Japan," CBS-WEEI, 2:30 p. m.

Donald M. Nelson speaks from Philadelphia on "Production for Victory," BLUE-WHDH, 10 p. m.

Sunday

John Charles Thomas, baritone, sings Leoncavallo's "Mattinata," Mana-Zucca's "I Love Life," "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," and a Negro spiritual, "Gwine to Hebben." Mark Warnow conducts the orchestra in a medley of Strauss waltzes, and Lyn Murry conducts the chorus in a special arrangement of "Over There," NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

Fritz Reiner conducts the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," Polka and Dance from Shostakovitch's "The Golden Age," Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony, and Tchaikovsky's "Italian Caprice," CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Continuing his Brahms cycle, Arturo Toscanini conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra in Serenade No. 1 in D Major, and Symphony No. 1, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

"Addresses of Woodrow Wilson" will be analyzed on "Invitation to Learning," CBS-WEEI, 11:30 a. m.

Representative Will Rogers, Jr., is guest on "We, the People," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

"Are We Well Informed?" will be discussed on Chicago Round Table, with William Allen White, Editor, Emporia, (Kan.) Gazette, as one of the speakers; NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m.

Latin America's part in "The Americas at War" will be discussed on "Reviewing Stand," MBS-WNAC 12.

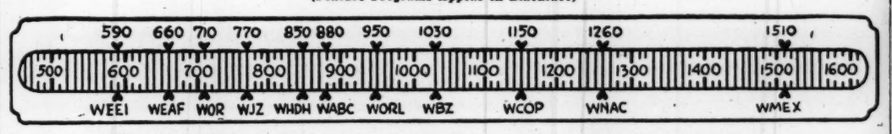
"American Forum of the Air" presents a group of authorities on social security who will discuss "Expanding Social Security," MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Judith Anderson and George Coulouris costar in "The Greatest Hoax in History," on "Radio Reader's Digest," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

The Week-End Dialer

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Stella Dallas; OWI dr..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Across the Footlights..	Popular songs .....
3:30	'Hollywood'; 'Post'.	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Funny Money Man"...
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Rolle, songs.....	"Right to Happiness"..	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Funny Money Man"...
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	News; Affairs of Tom,	Johnny Long's Orchestra
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Dick & Harry; variety	Bing Crosby, songs....
4:30	United We Stand...	"Tea Time Tunes".....	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	show with Bob Trendler's Orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch..
4:45	Mountain Music ...	"Tea Time Tunes"; News	"Young Widder Brown".		Charlie Spivak's Orch..
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Superman"; sketch ..	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight" ...	"Front Page Farrell"...	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	News comments ..	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	Terry O'Toole, songs....	The Answer Man.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Hockey and Bowling...
6:30	Walt Cassell's Songs	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Sports Digest; Music...	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	Little Show	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World.....	Milt Herth's Orchestra.	News Service .....
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Concert Album	James Melton, songs....
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Lou; music; guest	John Barry, comment..	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	Earl Godwin, news.....	**Lucille Manners, with**	"Sizing Up the News"..	Park Street Church
8:15	**drama; guests ...**	Dinah Shore, in person.	**Houston Symph. Orch.**	'The Barries'; songs; or.	Services .....
8:30	"Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy": mu-	**"Information Please!";**	"The 'Cisco-Kid"; drama	Park Street Church.....
8:45	Thin Man"; News	sical variety show.....	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	"The 'Cisco-Kid"; drama	Excursions in Science..
9:00	**"Playhouse": drama**	"Gangbusters"; sketch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news..	**Classical Album: Schu-**
9:15	**"Playhouse": drama**	"Gangbusters"; sketch..	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	**bert's Symphony No. 8**
9:30	"That Brewster	Richard Himber's Orch.	Party; Louise Massey;	Double or Nothing; quiz	**in B minor (Unfinished)**
9:45	Boy"; serial	Orchestra; Talk	vocalists; Charles Lyon	show; W. Compton, m.c.	**Classical Album;** Olym-
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	**John Gunther, news...**	"People Are Funny";	Network sports	pics - Baltimore Coast
10:15	Ross; Georgia	Gracie Fields, songs....	quiz show; guests	Network sports	Guard hockey; News..
10:30	Gibbs; H. Shriner,	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	World's Most Honored	Network sports	Frankie Master's Orch.
10:45	News; World War II	Men, Machines, Victory.	Music: M. Piastro, con.	Network sports	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
11:00	News; Cecil Brown.	Dick Rogers' Orchestra.	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch....
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast	'What Can I Do?'; drama	Taxes; Dance Orchestra	Tommy Carr's Orch. ...
11:30	Chick Floyd's Or-	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	"Music Without Words":	Day's End: Music .....
11:45	chestra	Sportscast: News	Music You Want.....	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End: News.....

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock...	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15	"Hit the Deck".....	Newscast	Music; News	News Service	.....
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	.....
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning"; talk..	.....
8:00	News of the World.	Western Melodies	Musical Clock	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Rise 'n' Shine: music...	Military Band; News...	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore; News..	Treasury Star Parade...	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	Carl Moore; News..	Newscast	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Musical Timetable .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	"Breakfast Club"	News; Music	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15	590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Musical program; News.	All Hail to You!.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30	Treasury Parade ..	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker .....
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade..	Musical Roundup; Taxes	Studio speaker .....
10:00	**"Youth on Parade";**	Legion Auxiliary talk...	"Encores"; orchestra;	News Service	Musical program .....
10:15	**music; drama ....**	"Mirandy"; songs	guest soloist	Rainbow H'se: B. Emery	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	Army Relief Fund..	Fishermen's Program ..	Four-H Club Program..	juvenile talent program	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Hillbilly Champions	Fishermen's Program ..	String Serenade	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Mason .....
11:00	News; **Philharmonic**	"The Servicemen's Hop"	Network program	Studio speaker	Adele Bailey, stories....
11:15	**Young People's Con-**	"The Servicemen's Hop"	Network program	**You Want to Be a Wave?**	Musical program .....
11:30	**cert; Rudolph**	Music of Many Lands...	Coast Guard on Parade.	U. S. Army Band.....	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	**Ganz, conductor ..**	Air Express Music.....	Coast Guard on Parade.	U. S. Army Band.....	News report .....
12:00	**Theater of Today:**	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15	**Nancy Kelly**	"Mystery Money Quiz".	Man on the Farm.....	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker.....
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Civilian Defense; Music.	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour: talk; music.....	Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	Country Journal ...	Air Express Music.....	"Pan-American Holiday"	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	Country Journal ...	Consumer talk	"Pan-American Holiday"	Coast Guard on Guard..	Italian Melodies .....
1:30	News Service	"Lone Star Ramblers"...	All Out for Victory.....	News; College Choir...	Parade of Bands.....
1:45	Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program ..	News Service	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands.....
2:00	News; Of Men and	**Metropolitan Opera:**	**"Musical Matinee": Dr.**	Taxes; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Books; guests	**Massenet's "Manon";**	**Frank Black, conductor**	Lani McInire's Orch....	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	**Hon. J. C. Grew: 'Our**	**with Bidu Sayao, Chas.**	**"Musical Matinee"**	George Duffy's Orchestra	Light Classics: Music...
2:45	**War With Japan .**	**Kullman, Frances**	Harry Kogen's Orch. ..	George Duffy's Orchestra	News Service .....
3:00	Army-Navy Program	**Greer, Maxine Stellman,**	Minstrel Melodies	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	Army-Navy Program	**Lucielle Browning, John**	Minstrel Melodies	Concert Orchestra	Popular songs .....
3:30	Hello from Hawaii..	**Brownlee, Nicola Mos-**	News; Orchestra	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:45	Hello from Hawaii..	**cona, Alessio de Paolis,**	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
4:00	**Joseph C. Harsch..**	**George Cehanovsky; Sir**	Eric Johnston, talk.....	Henry Jerome's Orch...	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra..
4:15	Report from London	**Thomas Beecham, con-**	Matinee in Rhythm.....	Henry Jerome's Orch...	Freddie Martin's Orch...
4:30	**"Calling Pan-Amer-**	**ductor**	Music of the Americas..	Sports program	Alvino Rey's Orchestra..
4:45	**ica"**	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Music of the Americas..	Sports program	Glen Miller's Orchestra.
5:00	**Cleveland Orchestra,**	**Massenet's "Manon"**	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board:	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
5:15	**Rudolph Ringwall,**	**Metropolitan Opera**	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Lucky Millinder's Orch..
5:30	**conductor**	Joe Rine's Orchestra	Paul Lavalle's Orchestra	chestra; songs	Frankie Masters' Orch..
5:45	**Cleveland Orchestra**	Sol Lewis, Country Editor	Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board....	News reports .....
6:00	News comments ..	Newscast; Concert	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15	Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports Program .....
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel.....	Sports; Dr. I. Q. Int'v'w	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	Message of Israel.....	News Service	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	**People's Platform..**	**"Over Here": variety**	Noah Webster Says: quiz	Carlos Molina's Orch...	"March to Victory".....
7:15	**People's Platform..**	**revue; Ronald Colman,**	show; H. McQuarrie...	Carlos Molina's Orch...	News Service .....
7:30	Bob Hawk; "Thanks	**master of ceremonies..**	Ellery Queen; detective	Concert Album	Deanna Durbin, songs..
7:45	to the Yanks".....	**"Over Here"; revue.....**	dramatization	Talk; Dance Orchestra.	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news.....	"Abie's Irish Rose";	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist.....
8:15	Crumit quiz	**Boston Symphony Orch.:**	comedy serial	London; variety show..	Deeds Without Words: dr.
8:30	Hobby Lobby	**Richard Burgin, cond.**	"Truth or Consequences";	"This Is the Hour";	Uncle Bill; talk.....
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	**Boston Symphony Orch.:**	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill; talk.....
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	**Richard Burgin, cond.**	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion	**Classical Album; Men-**
9:15	Mark Warnow's	**Edward Tomlinson, news**	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Claire; Thos. L. Thomas;	**delssohn's Violin Con-**
9:30	Orch.; vocalists ..	Ted Lewis's Orchestra..	"Can You Top This?";	Wayne Van Dyne; Ken-	**certo in E Minor.....**
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; Talk	comedy quiz	neth Morrow; B. Foote	**Classical Album;** Bruins
10:00	Serenade"; music.	**Donald Nelson, "Produc-**	Sports Newsreel; guest.	John B. Hughes, news...	Hockey Game .....
10:15	Soldiers With	**tion for Victory"**	Dick Powell, songs.....	"Saturday Night Bond	Hockey Game; News....
10:30	Wings; band; g'sts	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Eyes-Ears of Air Force..	Wagon"; speakers	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Waltz Time	Dance music	Dance orchestra	Dick Robertson's Orch..
11:00	News; Major Eliot.	Dick Rogers' Orchestra.	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch....
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast	What Can I Do? drama	Taxes; Dance Orchestra	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End; music.....
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want.....	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra..	Day's End; News.....

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BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON ST.
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BOSTON

Russians Gain Ground Toward Rostov

Continued from Page 1

and in the lower Don region, overriding strong German resistance.

Having blanketed in three days a vast triangle which the Germans took three months to conquer—the area between Mozdok, Nalchik and Mineralnye Vody—the Russian Army now has the job of moving up its main forces to support the men consolidating newly won positions for further thrusts toward Rostov.

A heavy toll has been exacted from Axis contingents aligned along the lower Don Valley, it was reported officially.

Red Star said the breaking of the German lines on three main fronts, the Caucasus, the Don and the Central region, had spread confusion and uncertainty in the ranks of the invaders and urged the Russian Army to press its advantage.

Russian Army foot troops are hiking as much as 30 miles daily to catch up with the tanks, cavalry and motorized infantry which has led the advances, the military newspaper said.

German counterattacks appeared strongest on the Central Front southwest of Velikie Luki and along the lower Don, where they are using tanks liberally to back up infantrymen.

Nazi Counterattackers Driven Across River

Red Star said the invaders launched several counterattacks in recaptured districts west and northwest of Mineralnye Vody, on the Rostov-Baku rail line, but Soviet troops repulsed them with the aid of mobile field guns and drove the survivors across the Kuma River, which flows eastward to the Caspian Sea.

The Caucasus army has put 125 miles behind it to push through Sotnikovskoye, within 45 miles of the Kalmyck steppes, in the new gains announced in that region. It was fighting through heavy, wet snows that bogged the roads but it was advancing at a clip that promised to weld the South Russian front into a unit. Tank units and Cossack cavalrymen, jubilant over re-entering their homeland, led the drive.

The recapture of Sotnikovskoye marked a 26-mile push from the Zuhravskoye region in a day's fighting. Farther south, nearer the Mineralnye Vody-Rostov railway, other columns recaptured both the town and the railway station of Suvorovskaya and the village of Grazhyansky-Pervy, 20 miles west of Mineralnye Vody, the Russians announced.

On the lower Don Front, where the Russian Army vanguard was last reported within 60 miles of Rostov, almost at the edge of the marshes and swamps that fill the river basin, the Russians reported that they had taken six more populated places.

Growing Soviet confidence in ultimate victory was noted by Admiral William H. Standley, the United States Ambassador to Moscow, who has just returned from conferences in the United States.

Following an hour's visit with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotoff. Admiral Standley said in an interview yesterday that Mr. Molotoff displayed "an air of increased confidence."

"The delivery of [American] supplies is constantly on the upgrade, production has improved and that means improved assistance to Russia, although transportation is the question mark," the Ambassador said.

Admiral Standley added that the Russians had not given up the idea that there must be a second front somewhere in Europe.

From Stockholm came reports that Marshal Semeon Timoshenko is leading a new offensive to break the semi-circle the Germans have held about Leningrad, the former Capital, since August, 1941.

North Africa:

Flying Fortresses Set Ports Afire

Harbor areas of the Eastern Tunisian supply ports of Sousse and Sfax were left aflame from the downpour of explosives from attacking Flying Fortresses, Allied headquarters in North Africa said.

Lighter two-motored B-26 Marauders battered rail lines and highways along the coastal road at Mahares, on the Gulf of Gabes 20 miles southwest of Sfax, and American fighters ranged widely over the battle area.

A United Nations' communiqué said that "there was no change in the ground situation."

The Allied aerial attack was kept under way from bases in the East where warplanes battered at General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's supply lines and air bases along the Tripolitanian coast and into Tunisia. A Cairo communiqué said 13 Allied pilots were missing after widespread operations in which at least eight Axis fighters were downed.

In London, the Admiralty announced that British submarines in the Mediterranean had sunk three more enemy supply ships and a small naval vessel, probably destroyed three other supply ships, and shelled a railway bridge on the southern coast of Italy.

More Air Activity On Libyan Front

The Italian High Command reported considerably increased air action over the Libyan Front and said German fighters intercepted large formations of Allied planes and shot down 28, many of them heavy bombers.

Two RAF Spitfire fighters disclosed that now virtually all the aerial fighting in the northern sectors of the Tunisian Front is taking place over the enemy's lines.

They said Allied air units are making four sweeps for every one by Axis planes.

German circles in Berlin announced that 800 French troops were killed and 15 tanks destroyed in Central Tunisia when, approximately one regiment strong, the French launched an attack toward Pont du Fahs but were repulsed after several hours of fighting.

The alleged victory over the French was not confirmed by United Nations sources. The French in North Africa announced yesterday they had driven Axis forces from two strategic heights northwest of Kairouan, which is south of Pont du Fahs, and in another area on that general front had taken an Axis position.

Meanwhile, the German news agency D. N. B. said on the Berlin Radio that new attacks by the British Eighth Army in Tripolitania "are to be expected in the next few days."

Lorient Raided:

British Bomb Port On Brittany Coast

Explosives loosed by RAF raiders on the submarine base of Lorient on the night of Jan. 14 added to the havoc wrought by American heavy bombers in daylight Dec. 30 upon the port works and U-boat pens of the port, on the Brittany coast about 100 miles south of Brest. Three bombers were lost in the Dec. 30 attack. Two failed to return from the Jan. 14 raid.

With a population of about 50,000, Lorient was the site of a French naval arsenal, building yards and machinery plants before it was taken over by the Germans in May, 1940.

The Royal Air Force operation on Jan. 14 marked its fourth successive night raid of the week. Others were directed against the industrial Ruhr Valley of Germany.

Berlin Says Tunisia Still Loyal to Vichy

By the Associated Press

Berlin, From German Radiocasts, Jan. 15

The Bey of Tunis has formed a new Tunisian Government with Mohammed Chenik as Premier and Salat Farhat as Minister of Justice.

Tunisia, now the fighting ground between United Nations and Axis troops, is a French protectorate nominally ruled by the Bey under direction of the French. Admiral Jean Esteva is the Vichy Resident General in the territory, and he sent a New Year's message to Marshal Philippe Pétain, according to the Berlin radio, saying that the Tunisian people remained loyal to Vichy despite the "serious events" in Africa.

New Guinea:

Surprise Attack Made by Allies

United Nations troops, striking a surprise blow at the Japanese in the vicinity of Mubo, about 15 miles southwest of Salamaua, were reported to have slain 116 of the enemy in the first ground fighting in that area in many weeks.

The action was disclosed in a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters and advices from the front said the Allied troops were combing the bush for more Japanese bodies, indicating that the toll inflicted on the enemy might be higher than announced.

Allied land forces were reported operating around Mubo as long ago as last July, when the Japanese bombed the hamlet after Australian patrols had raided their positions near Salamaua.

American and Australian airmen, meanwhile, continued to blast the Japanese bases at both Salamaua and Lae, approximately 25 miles farther north. The communiqué said the enemy had made no effort to intercept the raiders—which was taken by observers as an indication that Japanese air strength in this theater had been seriously impaired by losses suffered in their desperate reinforcement attempt.

In this connection, the Berlin Radio broadcast a Tokyo dispatch saying the Japanese people were being told that the American and Australians have at least numerical air superiority in the Solomons and New Guinea.

Guadalcanal:

Motor Torpedo Boats Rout Japanese Force

Swift motor torpedo boats of the United States Fleet again have gained a decision over a superior Japanese force, it was announced in Washington.

They sped out from Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons to meet a force of enemy destroyers steaming toward the island on the night of Jan. 10 and 11, presumably with reinforcements for the Japanese trying valiantly to regain Henderson Airfield.

Striking quickly at the much bigger and heavily armed enemy craft, the torpedo boats—the number involved was not disclosed—damaged at least two, possibly three of the Japanese destroyers.

Two torpedoes launched from the speeding craft found their marks in one of the destroyers. Another went home into another destroyer. Two more, the Navy reported, possibly hit a third Japanese craft.

Then, the enemy fleet, composed, the Navy said, of "a number of destroyers," turned about and sped away to the northwest.

The torpedo boats hardly bigger than a small pleasure launch, first gained recognition in dashing forways against the enemy in the Philippine Island waters.

Burma:

Wavell Visits Western Area

Reuters reported that Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander in Chief in India, had recently visited British troops in Western Burma, arriving by plane at an advance airdrome made of leveled paddyfields in a district recently wrested from the Japanese.

"I have just come to look around the area," General Wavell was quoted as saying by a correspondent with the forward British forces.

"Clearance of this area of Arakan is useful," General Wavell added. "It is an advance and will have a good effect on India and it also is good training for our officers and men. Our British troops are doing well.

"It is difficult country—probably rather similar to conditions in New Guinea. . . . The problem here is transport."

General Wavell was accompanied by Lieut. Gen. H. M. Irwin, commanding the British Eastern Army, and now has returned to his headquarters.

The Field Marshal said he did not believe that the North African campaign was affecting operations in his theater of operations "from the viewpoint of supplies."

"These are now coming in all right and we have many more planes than before," he declared.

Meanwhile, RAF bombers have attacked four Japanese-occupied villages in the Akyab area of Western Burma and followed up these raids with a night assault on Akyab Island.

A British communiqué said direct hits were scored on the targets in both the day and night forays, from which all the British planes returned.

China:

Two Honan Towns Taken by Chinese

The Chinese High Command has announced the reoccupation of the Honan Province towns of Kwangshan and Loshan and declared that Chinese troops fiercely attacking the Japanese within the city of Sinyang and its environs had made progress.

The Chinese communiqué said Kwangshan was recaptured Jan. 11 and Loshan was taken the next day. Loshan is 28 miles east of Sinyang, important Japanese base in Southern Honan Province, and Kwangshan is 25 miles southeast of Loshan.

A Chinese Army spokesman earlier amended an official announcement that Sinyang had been captured. He said that the Chinese were not in complete possession but were fighting within the city's walls after penetrating the west gate.

The spokesman said the Chinese had occupied two road junction towns above the Yangtze River in Anhwei Province. These were Tungchengh, 30 miles north of Anking, the Japanese-occupied provincial Capital, and Tsienshan, an equal distance west of Anking.

The Chinese said "sanguinary fighting" was in progress on the Yunnan-Burma border area, with the Chinese stoutly resisting the Japanese and heavy losses being suffered by both sides.

'Delayed in Transit' in Tripolitania

Associated Press

Generals Sand and Mud in Command

An armored truck bogs down in soft ground during the British Army's sweep through the trackless Libyan desert to capture Zuata en Nofilia on the Mediterranean coast in Tripolitania. In the distance is a truck pulling a gun mounted on a four-wheeled carriage. This is an official British photo.

New Canadian Troops Land at British Port

By the Associated Press

A British Port, Jan. 15

Thousands of reinforcements for the Canadian Overseas Army have landed at this British port, it was permitted to be disclosed.

The Canadians already have been dispersed by several trains to various reinforcement and reception bases.

Although Army personnel formed the greater part of the movement it also included a large group of Canadian Navy personnel returning overseas after leave in Canada.

Six Morale Workers Denied Deferments

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Six more members of Dr. Frank Buchman's Moral Rearmament movement have been refused occupational draft deferments.

The six, including Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin, former Davis Cup English tennis star, brought to 25 the number of M. R. A. followers who have been retained in Class 1A by Selective Service Local Board 17.

With three others whose cases will be reviewed Tuesday, they had sought deferment on grounds they were engaged in essential war occupations, claiming they worked to improve the morale of war workers and others.

All those whose cases were reviewed last night gave Washington, D. C., addresses, national headquarters of the movement, which once was located here.

Bills Seek Rights For Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Bolivar Pagan, Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico, introduced in the House five bills affecting the Island possession, one a measure that would preserve the nationality of a native born Puerto Rican compelled to live in a foreign state because of the war. The other bills would:

Include Puerto Rico within the terms of the United States Social Security Act.

Restrict mileage for the Island legislators to one trip to and from the Legislature in each session.

Provide that no act of the Legislature changing the method of selecting any public official should take effect during that official's term.

Extend the United States Workmen's Compensation Act to citizens of Puerto Rico.

Belgian Congo Sees U. S. Antitank Unit

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 15

A Belgian Congo antitank unit newly equipped with armament "recently arrived from America," paraded Jan. 13 in Leopoldville, the capital, the radio in that city announced in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The long guns and their marvelous precision instruments were drawn by jeeps, which can move the guns over the terrain anywhere they are needed," the broadcast said.

British Expect Unified Action To Clear North Africa Muddle

Continued from Page 1

basis of this confidence is not yet given.

Mr. Bracken yesterday evening called together American newspapermen to assure them that Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has the fullest backing of the British Government and that neither the United States nor Britain is attempting to back rival French candidates for leadership in North Africa.

3. Some British correspondents in Washington have cabled today expressing confidence the North African mess is in process of being cleared up.

Need Urgent

Just how urgent is the clarification of the French political situation in North Africa is shown as the North African pot starts to boil over, threatening serious differences between Britain and the United States.

Furthermore, the "stupefaction of the French people in France" has just been vividly described here by Fernand Grenier, Communist Deputy of Paris, who was in the French Capital 10 days ago and now has escaped to London.

M. Grenier declared: "To practically all France, the men of Vichy are the same as the Germans. These men have all served the Germans. They now are in the service of British and Americans—or should we say Americans?"

It is in an attempt to clear up this growing suggestion of fundamental differences between London and Washington on the French political tangle which is tending here to put most of blame on the United States, that Mr. Bracken yesterday saw the American correspondents.

Confidence in Eisenhower

He denied emphatically that the British were backing Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the United States State Department was backing Gen. Henri Giraud and the Vichyites. He reaffirmed that the British Government gave power of attorney to the American Command in North Africa, that Britain has a very great responsibility for the North African campaign, and that the British government maintains its confidence in General Eisenhower.

Furthermore, he declared that neither Government is endeavoring to obstruct a meeting between Generals Giraud and de Gaulle. Both, he said, are doing their best to promote it.

The Royalist Comte de Paris has no support from Britain and, though Mr. Bracken could not speak for the United States State Department, in his opinion the Pretender had no backing in Washington, either.

Similarly, from North Africa, Mr. MacMillan declared he "felt absolutely convinced that General Eisenhower was right in dealing with Darlan."

British Government spokesmen are thus showing that at this moment their paramount concern is to discount stories of sharp Anglo-American differences over North Africa. Yet it would be foolish to try to deny the strong criticism the British feel for much that has happened in the North African campaign.

Mr. Bracken's statement about unity is not intended to imply that the United States State Department and the British Foreign Office always see eye to eye on all matters. On the contrary, they are two democratic institutions attempting in a democratic way to iron out their differences in the interest of common policy.

Damaging Propaganda

Messrs. Bracken, MacMillan, and others on this side of the Atlantic are making determined efforts to counter some high-powered stories about Anglo-American differences which have been appearing. Their task is specially important in view of the extent to which the Axis is making damaging propaganda from the situation.

American reports of a widespread demand in Britain for the replacement of General Eisenhower can certainly be described as grossly exaggerated. British opinion on General Eisenhower can best be described as uncrystallized or open. Some periodicals with small circulations have suggested his replacement, but the bulk of the newspapers and public opinion generally have voiced no such suggestion. The British people, however, are certainly seriously concerned over both the political and military developments in North Africa and their concern is heightened by General Eisenhower's blanket of secrecy over the proceedings.

Developments Awaited

The British Government has had a hard job to keep Parliament quiet over North Africa. The British are by no means convinced yet that General Eisenhower is to blame. Eagerly awaited, therefore, are developments in North Africa itself as well as the reopening of Parliament, when questions can be put to the Government.

The British people are not enthusiastic about statements that "it is justifiable to negotiate with the devil if you can gain an advantage and save lives." Such a policy is felt to be even less attractive to the Russians and the peoples of conquered Europe.

Most people here recognize that short cuts are unlikely in the tough and costly task ahead. In general, British opinion has no confidence in half measures to win the war.

Meanwhile, the British derive some comfort from such passages in Mr. MacMillan's speech declaring that in North Africa the "attitude toward Jews must be changed because the present attitude will never be acceptable to the British and American peoples."

This seems more in line with the professed ideals of the United Nations than much that has come out of Africa lately.

Italian Students Drafted In Move to Halt Unrest

Following is the first of two articles on developing conditions inside Italy written by two recognized authorities on the Italian scene. Today's, written from London by a former Rome correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, presents the problem that Italian youth offers to Fascism, and Mussolini's efforts to solve it.

By Paul Cremona
Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now in London

LONDON, Jan. 15 — A large number of Fascist university students hitherto exempted from military service have been called up and are to report to their respective military districts in the first fortnight of February.

According to reports from the Italian frontier the "Lambello," organ of the Fascist university group of Padua in Northern Italy, has been suppressed and many of its contributors are stated to be under arrest.

These two items of news throw some light on the situation which is gradually developing among the mass of university students. There can be no doubt whatsoever that there is discontent and uneasiness among them.

They are becoming restive, and are clamoring for radical reforms. Dissatisfied with the present policy of the Fascist regime in its complete subservience to Germany and its utter disregard of purely national interests, they are under no illusion about the future of Fascism or about consequences of military defeat.

Fascist Inefficiency Seen

The students are above all shocked with the inefficiency of the Fascist government to cope with the manifold problems arising from the war.

Discontent has not yet assumed alarming proportions but is sufficiently widespread to force Fascist authorities to take steps to stem the rising tide.

Calling up of the students is in fact a self-protecting measure on the part of the Fascist leaders. There is certainly no shortage of manpower in Italy; and there is certainly no need to summon for military service students of 1922 and earlier classes or those registered for the current academic year.

Under Strict Discipline

The measure has a political rather than military value. In a way this recent call-up is a kind of purge of the Italian universities.

The Fascist students affected by it will be placed under strict military discipline. Fascist students with progressive ideas will now join the Army and will be thus deprived of the possibility of conducting on the home front a propaganda which in the eyes of Fascist leaders and their German overlords was prejudicial to the stability of the Fascist regime in its present form and with its present tendencies.

Intensified by Raids

This attitude of the Fascist university students and of Italian youth in general isn't the outcome of the grave domestic crisis which broke out in Italy last October after the first heavy raids by the RAF.

The wave of discontent among them, however, was intensified by a quick succession of events on both the military and home fronts, and these in turn enabled the young Italians to assess the real position of Italy and to see for themselves for the first time the effects of the 20-year rule of Fascism.

The first sparks had appeared soon after it was realized that the war would not be of short duration as promised by Mussolini, and that in any case Italy, in spite of Mussolini's boasts of military strength, was not in a position to wage war.

"Old Guard" Under Fire

The spell of Fascism had gone forever. Two and a half years of war have convinced Italian youth, bred and educated under Fascism, that the present ruling class in Italy, formed by what is called the "Old Guard" of revolution was incompetent to govern, corrupt, and composed largely of an unscrupulous clique whose only concern was to retain the lucrative posts given to it by Mussolini.

The "Old Guard," the youth of Italy maintained, should make room for the rising generation.

These views found expression in a number of articles which have occasionally appeared in a number of local Fascist newspapers, especially those written for and by the young generation. Of course these delicate topics were not raised in a crude form, but readers were left in no doubt as regards the changed attitude of Italian youth toward Fascism. Older Fascists were quick to see the danger of a split in the ranks of the party.

Prompt Notice Taken

Roberto Farinacci, perhaps the most typical representative of the "old guard," wrote strong articles in the Regime Fascista strongly condemning the new movement and demanding stern disciplinary measures against any offenders.

That the movement of Italian youth was rapidly gaining ground and receiving support of large sections of people, equally dissatisfied with Fascist rule, was apparent by the attention given this problem by Popolo D'Italia, Mussolini's own newspaper, and by Critica Fascista, a literary review, edited by the Minister of Education, Giuseppe Bottai.

Extracts from a recent article in Popolo D'Italia show the importance which the problem of Italian youth had assumed in the political field.

"It is natural," the newspaper wrote, "that youth should have right to power and the responsibilities thereof.

Concession by Il Duce

"The problem is whether passage should be made in opposition to the old guard or in collaboration with it, whether this old guard must remain or whether it must be relegated to the museum.

"If two factions are opposed it means a deadlock. The torch must be passed from hand to hand and no attempt must be made to snatch it or hold it back lest by such attempts it be extinguished."

In an attempt to rekindle a dying flame Mussolini has made to Italian youth one great concession. He has chosen one of their representatives—Aldo Vidussoni—as Secretary of the Fascist Party.

But Italian youths are not satisfied. They are pressing their claims. And the "old guard" is stubbornly resisting. They know that if they are ousted from power Fascism will go.

British Move Eases Tension With U. S. Over No. Africa

Continued from Page 1

tion of the Fighting French movement will mean that if London reduces the extent of its support to General de Gaulle in order to get closer to Washington over French matters it may not open a new point of difference with Moscow.

Obviously none of the groups involved are going to permit the issues to become serious. Each one is interested first in winning the war. Just as Mr. Bracken took steps yesterday to ease tension as soon as it began to assume important proportion, so steps will be taken whenever necessary to prevent any real differences with Moscow.

Meanwhile, Washington was this morning feeling in a more conciliatory mood about the whole African affair itself. The way was paved by a recent emphasis on General Eisenhower as a military commander.

Housecleaning Needed

The official view is that he is not responsible for political matters and that he should not be criticized if there are political mistakes. With this goes an admission that there may have been some political mistakes and that a great deal of housecleaning still needs to be done in Africa.

Thus Washington no longer makes the political situation a point of confidence in General Eisenhower, as was the original tendency. On the contrary it is doing everything possible to free him from the political problems involved in bringing France back into the war and put him in the position of a military commander only.

This also paves the way to an accord with London over French politics. The net impression is that the problem will tend to become slightly less difficult and slightly less disturbing in coming months than it has been during the past month.

Housewives of U. S. to Have Hand In Settling of Ration Point Values

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Five to 10,000 American housewives will be enlisted in a couple of weeks to help the Government run food rationing according to the facts of actual housekeeping.

They will be selected, on a voluntary basis, by regular census-takers so that they will represent a cross-section of American housewives, according to regions, races, income levels, urban or rural status.

Their job will be to tell the Office of Price Administration—through the Census Bureau—what kinds of food—especially canned, dried or frozen—the people are eating.

Kenneth E. Stauffer, Chief of OPA's processed Foods Section, explained in an interview that when rationing comes, sometime in the next two months, the Government will have to evaluate each kind of canned, dried or frozen fruit or canned vegetable by "points"—say eight points for a certain size can of peas. These values really will be similar to money prices.

Just as a housewife might buy a certain can of peas liberally when priced at 15 cents each, and less liberally at 18 cents, so she is expected to select her foods to some extent, according to whether they are "cheap" or "expensive" in ration points. She will have only a flat number of ration points to spend each month, according to the size of her family, and will have to budget accordingly. The actual values of items or total rations have not been determined yet.

OPA wondered for a long time to find out whether, for instance, eight points is too much or too little for a can of peas. The answer, Mr. Stauffer said, was to ask the housewife, and that's what's going to be done.

The housewives who agree to do it will fill out a simple form each day itemizing their food purchases, turn in the sheets every month to a census-taker, and OPA will thus learn what family preferences of each food are at prevailing "point values." If the reports show that an unusually large quantity of peas is being bought, the point value of peas will be increased to keep housewives from stripping grocery shelves of that item. If the reports show no one is buying peas, the point value will be reduced to encourage normal buying.

The forms have already been tested on housewives in Baltimore, Md., Providence, R. I., and Greenville, S. C.

Kansas Men Complaining War Jobs Lure Wives Away

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 15 (AP)—The Waacs, Waves and high-salaried defense jobs are causing Kansas wives and mothers to desert their families, State Attorney General Jay Parker declares.

Mr. Parker says he has received complaints from men who haven't heard from their spouses for weeks.

One father asserts he cannot work because he has to watch his brood. The wife and mother is earning $150 a month in another state.

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Martinique Aloof From Fight on Axis

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is rather paradoxical that among France's vast territories overseas, her small colony in the Western Hemisphere so far has refused to join the bulk of the French Empire in fighting against the Axis.

Admiral Georges Robert, French High Commissioner for Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana has negotiated with the United States on several occasions and has agreed to the neutralization of the strategically important islands. However, he has not yet broken with Vichy.

The internal regime which the Admiral established in the islands constitutes what is essentially a colonial edition of the authoritarian setup in metropolitan France. The Martinique administration, moreover, has not been friendly toward the United Nations, although recently Admiral Robert appears to have grown somewhat uneasy in his "splendid isolation" and is said to be endeavoring to make contact with other French groups.

Travelers who recently visited the French Antilles say the Vichy Governor has subjected the islands to a vigorous rule. Democratic liberties have been suppressed and public opinion restricted. Today, the island population is rigidly supervised by strong police forces which have been reinforced by sailors from the French warships in Fort-de-France.

Public Opinion Restricted

Expression of anti-Vichy opinions is sufficient cause for arrest. Actual and alleged followers of the Fighting French have been sent to concentration camps in the interior of the islands. Such camps have been organized in Balata (Martinique) and in Sainte (Guadeloupe).

Some political opponents who dared to organize resistance against Admiral Robert's administration are reported even to have been sentenced to hard labor and deported to the penitentiary colony of Guiana (Cayenne).

Refugees from Europe who arrived with transit visas but were unable to leave, have in many instances been interned in camps. Most of them, however, have since succeeded in leaving the island. Conditions in the camps are reported to be unsalutary and prisoners to be undernourished. A prison for sailors has been established on the auxiliary cruiser "Barfleur" lying in Fort-de-France harbor.

In his authoritarian rule, the Vichy Governor has been backed by officers of the French Navy who are the actual masters of the islands. Reliable reports state that until recently these officers were violently anti-British and devoted to the Vichy regime. Some of them were even outspokenly pro-German.

But as the French warships continue to lie disarmed and rusting in the harbor, dissatisfaction is spreading among the French naval personnel. The crews of the French vessels had been much less affected by anti-Allied bias than their officers, but as they were well treated and well paid they followed the orders of their commanders.

However, with the food situation growing worse and general economic position of the islands depreciating, the number of desertions among the sailors has considerably increased. Some have gone to the near-by British isle of Santa Lucia and have volunteered for the Fighting French forces.

Admiral Robert and his collaborators have undertaken to conceal the actual war situation from the island population.

The radio station in Martinique has been completely in line with Vichy propaganda and it frequently even outdid the home broadcasts. William L. Shirer, American radio commentator declared that as late as December, 1942, "the Martinique station has broadcast Vichy accounts alleging Royal Air Force machine-gunning of civilians, has pledged allegiance to Marshal Pétain, has described the Darlan-de Gaulle mess from the Axis angle, has told Frenchmen to trust neither belligerent and has expressed distrust of Allied promises to restore France."

Turn in Tide Known

Despite—or perhaps because of—his harsh rule, Admiral Robert has recently lost much of his grip on the white and black population of the islands. Although regular communications between the islands and the outer world have ceased, although a muzzled press and a controlled radio present international developments with strong anti-United Nations bias, the people of Martinique become aware that the tide of the war is turning.

Dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs on the islands is increased by the economic disintegration. Martinique's and Guadeloupe's economy depended on sugar-exportation. Before the war, the French Antilles had almost exclusively been trading with metropolitan France which bought sugar and other colonial products from the islands and in exchange sent textiles and many other industrial articles. The islands also imported some foodstuffs.

Since trade relations with the motherland have been interrupted, the economic situation has deteriorated. Today, food has been strictly rationed, while industrial products—as for instance, textiles, or shoes—are practically unavailable.

American Market Needed

The population knows the economic crisis is likely to be overcome if only the American market could be opened to their products and if American industrial goods could be imported. Unfortunately, lack of available shipping space has so far prevented establishment of regular trade relations with the United States.

Meanwhile, economic necessity has brought about a change in the anti-American attitude of many rich planters. The colored population is reported to be increasingly sympathetic to the Allied cause.

Admiral Robert certainly began to feel that he was rapidly losing ground. That is why he grew anxious to establish contacts with other French groups who have broken with Vichy and are fighting the Axis. Yet although one of his emissaries has been negotiating with Fighting French circles and although Admiral Robert has been in touch with the so-called Imperial Council in Africa, no change in his pro-Vichy attitude has so far been made public. It is, however, likely that the present uncertain status of the French possessions in the Western Hemisphere will not continue indefinitely.

Since Allied occupation of North Africa and Dakar, Martinique has ceased to be a potential military danger for the Allies. Yet, existence of a colony ruled according to the authoritarian manner under the very nose of the Americas, is likely to be a source of political annoyance to the Allies.

Martinique Yields To U. S. 'News' Ban

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 15

Broadcasts by the Martinique short-wave radio, which had been sending out "news" from Vichy French propaganda sources even after the Vichy break with United States, have been discontinued at request of the United States State Department, the Office of War Information said.

It reported that the State Department had been watching the type of news radiocast by the station. The last radiocast by the Martinique short-wave transmitter was on Dec. 20.

Medium - wave radiocasts, heard within Martinique and the Antilles, continue, the OWI said.

Alaska Roadbuilding

Wide World

Corduroy Section and U. S. Worker

Top: This is how a corduroy stretch of road over boggy ground is constructed in Canada along the highway to Alaska. Timbers are laid side by side, ends reversed, and then covered with natural gravel and glacial silt. Below: Forging Alaska-Canada link. A welcome army of invasion was the great force of United States soldiers which cut the "Alcan" Highway through Canada's wilderness to Alaska. This new lifeline to the North slashes through bushland, across muskeg and rivers, to form a vital channel in North America's network of defense. Mosquito net and spade were standard equipment. Shown here is Private M. Swain of Payson, Utah, with the necessary netting and shovel.

Standley Sees Importance In Allies' Unity

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (AP)—Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to Russia, declared yesterday that his major impression after his three-month voyage to the United States and back to the Soviet Union was the importance of "unity of effort and purpose" in prosecution of the war.

"I intend to intensify my efforts to increase the exchange of information between the two countries maintaining friendly relations and an attitude of cooperation which are essential not only during but after the war," the Admiral said at his first press conference after his return.

"The one big impression resulting from my voyage and my return virtually across three continents and the Atlantic Ocean is the vital importance to the war effort of the unity of effort and purpose on the part of the nations fighting to prevent the imposition of other ideologies on our own."

No Doubt of Victory

Of the second front, Admiral Standley said:

"I think the African campaign took the edge off the question of a second front but the Russians have not given up the idea that there must be a second front in Europe."

Asked whether he had noticed Russian anxiety again arising over the absence of a second front in Europe and the lag in the African campaign, the Admiral said:

"We are all a little bit apprehensive or at least wondering what has caused the slowdown. I have not noticed that it is any more intensive among the Russians than among other people.

"The whole attitude of the American people is that there is no question but that we are going to win this war. The only question is when."

Sympathy With Russians

Admiral Standley said that "people realize the great hardships and sacrifices the Russians are making behind the lines and are in complete sympathy with those sacrifices."

He said Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotoff had an "air of increased confidence in ultimate victory" during their talk in the Kremlin.

Mr. Molotoff, the Ambassador added, was "very much interested in the questions of the situation at home, the attitude of the people and the production norms."

Speaking of Soviet-American co-operation generally, Admiral Standley said that "there is no question but that the situation is much improved."

"The delivery of supplies is constantly on the upgrade, production has improved and that means increased assistance to Russia, although transportation is the question mark," he declared.

Motion Picture Coming, Based on Rickenbacker?

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Negotiations are under way here for a motion picture production based upon the life story of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, it was disclosed Jan. 13 by Christy Walsh, the flier's authorized representative.

Mr. Walsh said that no contract or commitment has been made as yet with any motion picture company or individual. A number of proposals have been made for the screen dramatization of the career of the World War I Ace and hero of the recent rescue of a flying group forced down in the South Pacific.

Russia and Japan Meet Again in Battle of Fish

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Once more, the annual tug-of-war is on between Japan and Soviet Russia over the fisheries agreement. Last year the Russians cashed in on Japan's wartime exigencies by exacting terms obviously "Made in Moscow." Unless the scope of present hostilities is extended to pit Japan and Russia against each other, as each is already against the other's war allies, there is excellent prospect that Soviet terms will once more prevail.

The agreement of last year, though not signed until March after three months of wrangling, expired in December. Present prospects are that the Japanese can take their choice of three courses now:

First and simplest, but most fraught with peril, is to launch the attack on Russia which has been forecast in some quarters not merely for months but for years. There is still much shrewd opinion that such a thing will not occur in any immediate future.

Second, the Japanese might argue protractedly as usual. This has precedent on its side. But present circumstances may well cause a reduction of the customary haggling.

May Be an Early Agreement

Finally, Japan might realistically take the best Soviet terms possible both as a means of strengthening Russo-Japanese good will and of keeping a vital food source open without any possible delay or question. As indicated in the immediate foregoing, there is a fair chance that new precedent may be set through early agreement.

Last year it availed Japan nothing to draw out the negotiations. In mid-March, when it began to seem that the only way Japanese fishing boats could continue out to the fishing grounds would be under the guns of Japanese warships, Tokyo finally consented to what amounted to major defeat.

It was not so advertised either by Tokyo or by Moscow, and the outside world for the most part failed to understand the significance of the terms. But there were two main points on which Japan backed down in a way never before recorded.

First, the Japanese consented not to bid for five out of the 12 fishing grounds.

Second, they let Moscow cannily boost the rental rate by one fifth. This was the opposite outcome from that of some former years—this fuss is a regular feature of the Far East twelvemonth—when the Japanese forced Russian acquiescence to terms favorable to Japan by openly threatening to convoy fishing vessels with the Nipponese fleet.

Spring the Time for Action

Matters seldom become acute until mid-spring, when winter's grip upon the fishing waters eases and the fishing boats are ready to go out in full force. As a rule, both the Russians and the Japanese seem rather to enjoy a great deal of discussion. But 1943 may not seem a good year for such amusement on the part of either party.

Japan starts from a relatively poor position with reference to the realities, though she has excellent treaty basis. The fact is that, by previous chiseling-down, the Russians have deprived Japan of even the right to bid for nearly half of the fishing grounds.

Yet by the 1875 treaty, Japan has privileges on the Okhotsk Sea on a basis of equality with the Russians. Again, after Russia had taken a disastrous series of blows in the Russo-Japanese War, the 1905 Treaty of Portsmouth reaffirmed this privilege. In 1907 a special convention on the subject was signed.

A revision was called for in 1925, when after long and often-interrupted negotiation Japan recognized the Government of the U. S. S. R. In 1928 still another convention put Japanese in all respects under the same laws, regulations and ordinances "as citizens of the U. S. S. R. who are successful bidders for fishery lots"—save that by subsequent developments the Japanese gradually lost the right to bid for many of these lots.

Beaten by Own Methods

It was a turning of Nipponese jiu-jitsu methods against their authors for Russia, while blandly disclaiming any desire to deprive Japan of treaty rights, still managed to effect this end by oblique means. Certainly if the Japanese cannot even bid, they are in no position to obtain equality of privilege to fish.

In earlier days, when currencies remained relatively stable, the price of bidding was easy to understand and attended by no skullduggery. But in 1930 the closure of the only foreign bank exchanging roubles in Soviet territory—the Korean bank of Vladivostok—gave Japan a chance to grasp at a discount through utilizing black-market rates, which quoted the rouble far lower than the official rate. At that time the Japanese could buy a rouble for only 27½ sen though the Moscow official rate was 40 sen. After a while the Russians managed to obtain a compromise rate of 32½ sen, which Japan was hardly in position to argue about, because the yen—there are 100 sen to a yen—was depreciating rather steadily. This rate was supposed, by convention arranged toward the end of 1936, to remain fixed until 1944. But last year the Russians compelled adherence to the official 40-sen rate.

Can't Be Choosy Now

This year the Japanese will have good cause for self-congratulation if they get off anything like that well, for the value of the yen and sen is an unknown quantity with a prewar history of quotations approximating the five-cent Chinese dollar. In other words, even at 40 sen, the Russians will be selling their roubles very cheaply indeed and it is hard to see how the Japanese currency can be of any real value during the present period.

Probably Russia is no more disposed to force anything too obnoxious down the Japanese throat than the Japanese wish to do the other way round, for each party understands very well the value of temporary continued preservation of the status quo in essence. Neither is looking for any more fights than it already has on hand. If, or when, they go to war, it will be for causes considerably greater than a mere fisheries agreement.

But neither can count wholly on the other's taking too much harsh treatment, on such a thesis, for neither is sure just how many straws are required to break the camel's back in the way of precipitating war. Both countries unquestionably desire an end to the menace each constitutes to the other in East Asia, but neither is willing as yet, from present indications, to take any drastic move to decide the issue.

Daily Prayer Sustained Men Adrift 34 Days on Tiny Raft

By British Information Service

LONDON, Jan. 15—Daily prayer, plus the courage and discipline of an executive officer, is credited with sustaining eight English merchant seamen picked up after 34 days at sea on a small raft.

Chief Officer Roy Dudley Creser, describing the experience, said:

"Each night at dusk we took it in turns to pray. What do men pray about? Mostly to go on being men without making things difficult for others when they find themselves in a spot like we did."

The eight men, survivors of a group of nine, were suddenly cast adrift when their ship was torpedoed in the South Atlantic.

Night Attack by Sub

Torpedoed twice at night, the British vessel sank so swiftly that there was no time to launch lifeboats. The first and second officers leaped overboard and swam to the raft, on which they found another survivor. They pulled other men from the water. Chief Officer Creser took charge.

His first order at dawn was to collect supplies of food, water, and tarpaulins from other empty life rafts nearby. A system of rationing was introduced immediately. In the final week at sea the daily portion of each member was an ounce of dried meat cake, two ounces of milk tablets, and one-third of a pint of water. These rations were slightly bolstered by fish caught in a gasoline can and eaten raw.

Rigging up a boat cover as a tent, the nine seamen, huddled on a ten-by-eight-foot raft, set sail. This tent saved the men from being swept away when a full gale howled about them. At times when huge waves crashed down on the raft, the men lay on their backs supporting the tent with their feet.

Airplane Heard

According to a log kept by Chief Officer Creser a plane was heard on the third day but it was above the clouds and did not see them.

Sleeping was very difficult as there was not room enough to lie down. The men propped themselves against each other. When one moved, all were forced to move.

On the thirty-fourth day, a light was seen in the distance, a flare was lighted and, two hours later, the men were picked up by an Argentine freighter.

Nazis Silent on Soviet Gains 'To Keep News From Enemy'

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 15 — German statements excusing official silence regarding the Russian Front and concentration upon Anglo-American differences as evidence that the Axis cannot lose this war have filled most recent Wilhelmstrasse and Wilhelmplatz pronouncements.

Realizing that most Germans were expecting the usual survey of military events of the past year and would be suspicious if it were not provided, Dr. Joseph Goebbels' assistants have explained to the press that the present "significant silence" was intended to deceive the enemy. It is claimed that, as on many previous occasions, this reticence would prevent the Russians from obtaining valuable information, especially about German preparations, and that a military survey would be supplied when planned countermeasures have been effective.

Simultaneously, however, the German press is bewilderingly asking, "Where do the Russians get their men and material for this second winter offensive? The phenomenon of last year is repeating itself in a fantastic way. Every time the Bolshevik hydra's head is struck off, another grows immediately in its place."

Unpleasant Admissions

Such a survey, even though it were as far from the mark as German casualty lists hitherto have been, would have to admit certain unpleasant "withdrawals according to plan," regarding which Germans have not hitherto been informed. Were it a military survey of 1942, it would remind them of many unexplained changes which the Reich military leadership has undergone during that period.

Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch was the first outstanding victim of a shakeup which involved many other changes in high military commands, including replacement of Gen. Franz Halder, Chief of General Staff, by Gen. Kurt Zeitzler, nominee of the SS, and acquisition of supreme war control by Hitler—a situation fully admitted by Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring on Oct. 4 when he said, "Not the Chief of the General Staff, but Hitler, is responsible."

Now there are reports that failure of the Germans on the Stalingrad and Caucasus fronts has led to General Zeitzler's being out of favor with Hitler.

The German man in the street might also recollect how the Wehrmacht and most other branches of public life have been brought under complete SS control. Not only the Army, but also the highest medical posts in the Army and Justice Ministry—through the appointments of Dr. Otto Georg Thierack and Dr. Curt Rothenberger as Undersecretaries in the Ministry of Justice—air-raid precaution work, youth education, and the fight against the churches are all controlled by Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the Gestapo.

Soviet Gains Not Told

Instead, the German authorities continue to carefully exclude reference to Russian gains from the press as much as possible, and where unavoidable, they have been represented as deliberately done to mislead the enemy. At the same time, German propaganda has concentrated upon misunderstandings between the United Nations as evidence of disrupting forces likely to destroy them.

"In our propaganda," Dr. Guido Schmidt, Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, told pressmen, "We shall continue to discuss Anglo-American differences even though our enemies feel the need to gloss over them. . . . This conflict of interests in the Anglo-American camp is the beginning of the end of the coalition of our opponents," not to talk of differences between them and the Soviets.

The United States White Book also has proved a blessing in the form of a diversion for the German press, which in editorials attacked this document as "so inaccurate and lacking so many historical facts."

The Völkischer Beobachter carried banner headlines, "War Criminal Roosevelt Trembling Before Consequences of His Chaotic Policy," and went on to state that "the most-hated man on earth tries to clear himself of his blood guilt by endless lies in an endeavor to throw sand in his own countrymen's eyes." Other papers follow this lead, and all add that the White Book was published just now so as to distract United States attention from the great military reverses the United Nations have suffered and so as to be able to face Congress with some "excuse for past failures" in hope that it will be deceived and will not attack the President's policy.

Roosevelt "Exposed"

Simultaneously, President Roosevelt and most Americans are "exposed" as the worst kind of imperialists out to rule the world, and until a united French front is established in North Africa Dr. Goebbels presumably will continue to represent the issue as being between British and American imperialists, with Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud as puppets of such policies.

Dr. Schmidt has promised journalists that he will issue a document giving fresh and striking proof of President Roosevelt's war guilt in the form of a secret telegram recording an interview between the President and the French Chargé d'Affaires in Washington dated Nov. 7, 1937, in which President Rosevelt is alleged to have stated he realized the United States must abandon its neutrality and isolationism—all of which serves Wilhelmstrasse's endeavors to obscure the origins of the war for the Germans and their satellite peoples.

Astronomical War Output Of U. S. Worries Japanese

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 15—November issues of leading Japanese magazines received by the Takungpao indicate that a considerable consciousness is growing of Japan's problems and also of the formidable increase in American strength.

The Japan Review states, "What is threatening Japan is not several hundred thousand troops in the South Pacific, but America's 60,000,000 tons of steel production and $77,000,000,000 war budget."

"Effect of Victories"

Several publications stress that the United States is shifting its emphasis on the war effort from Germany to Japan. One mentions the danger of thousands of United States planes bombing Japan in the spring of 1943.

The Central Review says, "Although Japanese industries experienced a rapid increase in production during the first quarter of 1942, efforts later slackened."

It ascribes the slackening euphemistically to "the effect of Japanese victories in the South Pacific."

The Kauzo magazine regrets that "while military war brought initial success, Japan has a long way to go on the production and 'thoughts' fronts. The American Air Force is spending $4,000,000,000 yearly. America already has converted 37 war and merchant vessels into aircraft carriers, with 70 following. It has 400 dockyards constructing ships."

In another article Kauzo cries out for "ships, ships, ships—Japan's fate—and coal, coal, coal—Japan's heart blood."

The Planning Board's section chief, Kameyama, referring to the growing labor shortage which several magazines admit, deplores "milling crowds in Tokyo's Ginza Street, cinemas and rail station, few of whom contribute to production."

Youth Offenders

The Japan Review reports that Tokyo police rounded up in the first half of September 22,000 youths as bad elements who are thought to be offenders of one kind or another, consisting of 60 per cent workers.

The Central Review admits a rice shortage despite a normal harvest, warning that "reliance on imported rice aggravates shipping difficulties and causes the problem of actual collection of rice overseas."

'No One Weapon To Win the War'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—The war will not be won by any one arm of the service or by battleships, aircraft carriers or airplanes alone, but by the combination of all, according to Lieut. Harold H. Larsen, commander of the Navy's torpedo squadron 8 which has given heroic account of itself in the Pacific war.

"I can tell you that the co-operation of the Army, Navy and Marines in the Pacific is excellent," Lieutenant Larsen, who has received the Navy Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and the Defense Medal for his exploits, said in an interview at the New Yorker Hotel here yesterday. He called the torpedo plane the "most lethal weapon we possess."

Lieutenant Larsen and his squadron, who have been harrying the Japanese in the Pacific since Pearl Harbor are now in the United States on leave. The unit earned an unending place for itself at Midway when all but one man of an entire detachment of it were lost helping to stop the Japanese invasion fleet. Since September the squadron has been in the Solomon Islands, during which time it has carried out 27 attacks against Japanese shipping and ground positions with the loss of only one airplane and not a single pilot.

Lieutenant Larsen characterized the Gruman torpedo plane, Avenger, as the best in the world and paid high tribute to the flight and ground crews who keep the airplanes in the air. In action against nine enemy vessels in the Solomons, Lieutenant Larsen said torpedo squadron 8 had hit every type of Japanese craft from destroyer to battleship.

Australia Explores Methods To Meet Increased War Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 15—Australia's war expenditures are £33,000,000 in excess of estimates in the first half of the budget year. The Commonwealth has spent £253,000,000 out of a full year's budget estimates of £440,000,000.

As there is no reason to expect a corresponding falling off in the second half of the year, Treasurer J. B. Chifley's problem is where to find the extra revenue without breaking Prime Minister John Curtin's promise there will be no further increase in taxation this year.

Observers believe the Government is planning to collect a new tax by installments from wages and salaries as soon as legislation can be passed. These installments would be separate from the present income-tax deductions which, although paid in 1942-43, are based on 1941-42 incomes. The new tax would be current deductions from incomes for 1942-43.

Taxpayers' Argument

Many taxpayers, however, argue that the Government's guarantee was there would be no direct taxation increase before July, 1943.

Generally, however, it is realized that the Government must get the extra money somewhere. So long as it is demonstrated that the burden is being distributed equitably, there is likely to be little more than a party skirmish regarding the "no-increase" promise.

Usually well-informed observers suggest that the deduction will be at the rate of 1s. 6d. for each pound of gross income.

Postwar Credits

It is likely that pressure again will be brought on the Government to introduce a compulsory postwar credits system whereby the individual spending power of the lower wage earners, who have been enriched suddenly by war work, would be stored up against years when its release would be of advantage to the nation.

There is ample evidence that the lower-income earners have been permitted to increase their spending power to an aggregate which now is a menace to wartime financial stability, but the Government knows it will be most difficult to convince this numerically strong section, on which it depends for many votes, that present sacrifices by way of compulsory savings would return them good postwar dividends.

Nevertheless, with the middle-income earners—many of whom have irreducible fixed commitments—carrying a larger and larger tax burden, the Government must face this issue sooner or later.

Horse Meat With Beef

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 15 (AP)—Newark's Department of Public Affairs ruled Jan. 13 that it's all right for butchers to display horse meat on the same shelf with beef or any other meat. But John A. Brady, Director of the Department, made clear that horse meat must be plainly marked with letters at least an inch high.

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Movies in Boston—Concert—The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

Jack Benny in Screen Version Of Kaufman-Hart Stage Farce

Moss Hart's and George S. Kaufman's farce about the city couple who bought a dilapidated Colonial house in the country has been changed somewhat in the screen version now at the Metropolitan but the general effect is much the same as it was on the stage. In its original form, "George Washington Slept Here" was not the most uproarious of the Kaufman and Hart plays, and as a film it is not the funniest of Jack Benny's pictures. But at its most comical moments it does stir the Benny admirers to explosive laughter, and in between it manages to fill the gaps with its account of the rural problems encountered by urban innocents.

The picture runs all the way from comedy to slapstick farce, with some melodramatic touches thrown in for plot interest and one or two serious bits about the beauties of country life and the idealism of George Washington. The general effect is that of a loosely woven series of episodes with a final complication and its solution hastily added for a conclusion.

To provide for Mr. Benny's familiar style of humor it is the husband now who is averse to life in the country, and his wife (Ann Sheridan) who buys a run-down old house in Pennsylvania in which Washington is supposed to have once spent the night. Percy Kilbride who was the handy man about the place in the play does the same role once more on the screen, and does it well.

The lack of water and the efforts to dig a well, the insect pests, the interminable demands for gravel, the irascible neighbor who claimed control of the right of way, all have been retained. So too has Uncle Stanley, who pretended to be a man of wealth and who tried to rescue his nephew and niece from financial difficulties by a trick which almost succeeded. But Raymond, the insufferable nephew, has been softened a little in the screen version, and the minor complication crowded by the philandering summer theater actor has been turned to farcical use.

Mr. Benny, as might be expected, has had the role of the husband tailored to his use and he is amusing in his familiar way. Miss Sheridan is atractive as the wife. Charles Coburn makes the uncle the bombastic humbug that he is supposed to be. Hattie McDaniel as a harassed maid, John Emery as a country antiquarian, Charles Dingle as the trouble-making neighbor, Joyce Reynolds as the daughter, and William Tracy as her admirer are among the others in the cast. But next Mr. Benny it is Percy Kilbride who carries the comic honors. There are moments, indeed, when he almost steals the picture.

The companion feature, "You Can't Escape Forever," is a melodrama about a "dynamic managing editor" and a "star girl reporter" versus a "gangster political boss." It follows a pattern which can be made to fit almost any set of circumstances. The plot is brought up to date by plunging the crooked boss into black-market operations in sugar and tires. According to custom, Managing Editor "Mitch" Mitchell (George Brent) edits his newspaper on hunches. Thus, when Laurie Abbott (Brenda Marshall) collapses at an execution and telephones a fabricated execution story, Mitchell's hunch tells him that the condemned man was pardoned at the last moment as a result of political machinations.

To teach Laurie a lesson, Mitchell assigns her to the "Lonely Hearts" column. Subsequently, one of his hunches boomerangs, puts his newspaper in an awkward position, and Mitchell becomes the "Lonely Hearts" editor. His customary dynamism booms the popularity of the column and inadvertently leads to clues which solve some murders and break up the black market.

Ruth Draper

Returning to Boston with her character sketches this evening, Saturday and Sunday afternoons at Jordan Hall.

'Mashenka' From Russia

To the Russians, a wartime love story is not merely a question of romance and the din of battle. As always, economic and historical forces make themselves felt. And yet—such is the character of the Russian people—this sobering note does not interfere with their gusty and spontaneous humor; nor does it cause the abdication of the tenderer feelings. All of which is to the point in considering "Mashenka," which came Thursday to the Fine Arts.

"Mashenka" is a simple love story. Even within its modest compass, it is not a first-rate film. But there is no denying the appeal of its romance about a telegraph clerk who wants to be a nurse and a taxi driver who wants to be an engineer. The girl is shy, sweet, tender, sure of nothing except her determination to serve her country and her people, and, later, sure of her love.

After Mashenka, the heroine, nurses Alyosha back to health he has an affair with another girl. Mashenka and Alyosha part, to be brought together again in the Russo-Finnish war—he, a tankman, she, a nurse.

Yuri Raisman's direction has not produced a smooth narrative but it has those revelations of character that make almost any Russian film absorbing. Valentina Karavayeva gives a winning portrayal of Mashenka. Mikhail Kuznetzov's boyish manner is admirably suited to the role of Alyosha. As usual with Soviet films, there are several good character performances in minor roles. Some of the lengthy battle sequences look like the real thing.

On the program is an excerpt from Shostakovitch's Seventh Symphony.

Bush-Balogh At Charlotte Cushman Club

Arpad Sandor, an accompanist who won acclaim as a young man on the American concert circuit 20 years ago assisting at the recitals of Louis Graveure, the baritone, appeared at the Charlotte Cushman Club last night playing the piano to the singing of Janet Bush, mezzo-soprano.

To say that Mr. Arpad took part, is to put the occasion in high rating right off; and indeed Miss Bush, holder of primary place, distinguished herself interpreting a stiff list of songs.

Another performer was Erno Balogh, solo pianist, who carried off honors with presentation of pieces that were none the easier for being largely from the standard and familiar repertory.

No sort of voice, generally speaking, more appropriately fits the classic German song than a mezzo-soprano, provided it has plentiful endowment both as mezzo and as soprano; or in other words, supposing it to range competently from low to high. Miss Bush, no question, met the test, both down-notes and up-notes; and not only that, she exhibited power and quality of tone all the way. Though in confined surroundings, she struck out a broad course for herself, offering to the Club assemblage such big things as Beethoven's "Die Ehre Gottes in der Natur" and Schubert's "Die Allmacht."

She came down to less presumptuous matters, too, letting her hearers meditate on a couple of Brahms treasures, "Auf dem See" and "Dein blaues Auge." But she may fairly be said to have achieved her chief success—not to forget the important contribution of Mr. Arpad to the outcome—in the book of pieces by Dvořák known as "Gypsy Songs." A certain sameness of mood pervades this collection, but the ensemble of instrument and voice is something uncommon; and the music holds interest even when the emotion tends to cloy.

Mr. Balogh's principal contribution to the evening was a group of Chopin works, comprising the Ballade in A flat major, op. 47, the Fantaisie Impromptu in C sharp minor, op. 64, and the Polonaise in A flat major, op. 53. Perhaps he reached his top of Chopin discernment in the Fantasie Impromptu, figuring rather as an excellent pianist in the Ballade and the Polonaise.

In a group of miscellaneous things which he submitted doubtless in simple design of entertainment was an item of his own, "Demoniac," a study in bizarre and humorous vein, brilliant and captivating. **W. P. T.**

MacLean

Richard Burgin

Conducting the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the concerts this week and next.

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

Recent Releases

COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, and exciting story of Norwegian villagers' secret battle against Nazi invaders. Climaxed by a Commando raid.—M. Y.

SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super-Hitchcock thriller about an uncle's visit to his favorite niece and her small-town family. Script, photography, and acting excellent.—M. Y.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON—Sherlock rescues Swiss inventor from Gestapo and Professor Moriarity. Elementary.—M. Y.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ARABIAN NIGHTS — Tongue-in-cheek tale about Haroun, Schéhérazade, Sindbad, Aladdin, et al.—M. Y.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama, set in Norway.—M. Y.

BAMBI—In terms of color abstraction used for dramatic purposes, this is the most advanced of Disney pictures. Strong propaganda against hunting. Some unfortunate features.—M. Y.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—Two-reel Technicolor documentary. An impressive glimpse of the speed and destruction of aerial warfare.—M. Y. C.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievious performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M. Y.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices —M.

BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings. —M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteurs' efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item.—M. Y.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas, with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background.—M. Y.

CANAL ZONE — Action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action.—M. Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. Story about business and romantic rivals who take rivalry into the air.—M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a rough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M

CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly told and directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER — Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. —M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

FLYING FORTRESS — Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOREST RANGERS — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE—Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste.—M. Y.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M. Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN JIM—Brawling action comedy which traces, with some inaccuracies, the career of prizefighter Corbett.—M. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE —Fairly funny farce about modern pioneers in Pennsylvania.—M. Y.

GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY—Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER—Mystery melodrama. Familiar technique, capably handled.—M. Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.—M. Y.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M.

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M. Y.

ICE-CAPADES—Story of country girl, battling city slickers, subordinated to specialty and chorus numbers on ice. Fun for skating fans.—M. Y. C.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y.

I MARRIED A WITCH—René Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence. Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh. Plight of young Negro treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative Two delightful youngsters in cast. —M. Y.

LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30—Well written and acted, somewhat sentimental story of how actor's alcoholism marred his career and his daughter's happiness.—M.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front. —M. Y.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK—Russian documentary study in humanly heroic terms the effect of a war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's—M. Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving semi-documentary. Excellently acted Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

NAVY COMES THROUGH—Lively war melodrama about Navy detachment assigned to freighter. Plenty of action and excitement but not much logic. —M. Y.

NIGHTMARE—American gambler and London lady take a moderately exciting trip to Scotland to solve a murder. —M. Y.

NIGHT MONSTER — Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama in which duckling, counseled by psychologist becomes swan.—M.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertaining, romantic comedy drama. Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.

PITTSBURGH — Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers message to save American transport.—M. Y.

PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.

PALM BEACH STORY — Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

QUIET, PLEASE—MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental. —M. Y.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings. M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff. —M.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES—Carmen Miranda's songs and speech give Technicolor musical its spring.—M. Y.

STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism. Propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M. Y.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds that the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME — Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.

WHISTLING IN DIXIE—Timid radio sleuth trails a murdered in an entertaining knockabout mystery farce. —M. Y.

WHITE CARGO—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

WHO DONE IT?—Abbott and Costello brighten up the murder mystery business.—M. Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.

WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland.—M.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M. Y

YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK AT ETON—Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER—Managing editor and girl reporter versus black market gangsters. Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y.

© Universal

Joseph Cotten

Now in "Shadow of a Doubt"

'Friendly Enemies' on Screen

"Friendly Enemies," a sentimental comedy-drama of the first World War, has been taken out of the Broadway archives by Edward Small, dusted off slightly, and prepared for modern film audiences. As adapted by Adelaide Heilbron, the Samuel Shipman-Aaron Hoffman collaboration was introduced Thursday at the State and Orpheum, with Charles Winninger and Charlie Ruggles playing a pair of elderly German immigrants who bicker interminably in broken English.

"Friendly Enemies" concerns the efforts of Henry Block (Mr. Ruggles) a wealthy banker, to change the pro-German sympathies of his peppery old crony, Karl Pfeiffer (Mr. Winninger), a rich brewer. Pfeiffer's opposition to America's entry into the war (1917) is so strong that he gives $50,000 for the spreading of German propaganda and refuses to attend his son's wedding when he learns that young William (James Craig) has joined the United States army.

Both Mr. Winninger and Mr. Ruggles supply their characteristic styles with energy and an assurance that what they are doing will be sure-fire. Since Pfeiffer and Block are the only two figures of vitality, one cannot hold it against the supporting players that their contributions seem colorless.

Ilka Gruning plays a matriarchal German lady competently within the conventional pattern of the role. Nancy Kelly makes a handsome sweetheart for Mr. Craig. Otto Kruger appears briefly as a German spy.

It is difficult to decide whether "White Cargo," the principal feature on the program, is more vulnerable on the grounds of its bad taste or of its absurdity. Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon, Frank Morgan, and Richard Carlson are the principals in a melodrama about a half-breed woman who makes trouble for a plantation boss and his assistant. Richard Thrope directed the Leon Gordon screen play, which was produced by Victor Saville.

'Pittsburgh' in Pictures

"Pittsbugh," the new attraction at the RKO Boston Theater, is a rough and rowdy comedy melodrama about a couple of coal miners and their girl. The story is as synthetic as the rubber that "Doc" Powers (Frank Craven) claims to be extracting from coal in the last reel. But, as with many a Hollywood picture of the sort, it has a kind of brash vigor and a good-nature that carry the spectator along from fist fight to mine cave-in and from romantic interlude to patriotic pep talk.

It is the usual story with the customary characters—Cash Evans (Randolph Scott), the easy-going, straightforward chap, with a sense of ethics and handy with his fists; Pittsburgh Markham (John Wayne), an irresponsible pal who sees nothing out of the way in founding a coke business on a forged order; Josie "Hunkie" Winters (Marlene Dietrich), the tough miner's daughter bound on bettering herself, who sets the boys on their way to fortune. Before you can say economic royalist, Markham has forgotten little Josie and married the daughter (Louise Albritton) of the man who gave him his first contract.

On the way up, Markham forgets his old friends, including the miners to whom he had promised rises and other benefits. By virtue of the animosity he has aroused, Markham is, of course, ruined. Josie, in the meantime, has married Cash.

Markham and Cash wind up their friendship with a sanguinary battle which establishes some kind of a record for even a Marlene Dietrich film. The ultimate reconciliation of the three pals is induced by the demands of a war economy.

On the stage is a condensation of George Abbott's musical show, "Best Foot Forward."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. Featuring John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Monologue

Jordan Hall — Program of character sketches by Ruth Draper. 8:30. Matinees Saturday at 2:30 and Sunday at 3:30.

Travelogue

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Travel talk with colored motion pictures on charming centers of the Old South by Burton Holmes. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35.

Esquire—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 1:15, 4:35, 8.

Exeter—"Mrs. Wiggs and the Cabbage Patch." Fay Bainter, 1:50, 5, 8:05. "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 3, 6:10, 9:20.

Fenway—"Springtime in the Rockies." Betty Grable, John Payne. 12:40, 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Mashenka," a Soviet Film. 1:10, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:50. "Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony." 1, 3, 5:10, 7:20, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Charles Laughton. 2:25, 5:45, 9:15. "What's Cookin'?" Andrew Sisters. 1, 4:25, 8.

Metropolitan—"You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 10:30 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15. "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:30.

Modern—"One of Our Aircraft is Missing." Godfrey Tearle. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:30. "Over My Dead Body." Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 9:15.

Orpheum—"White Cargo." Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:40, 10:10. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charlie Ruggles. 9:55 a. m., 1:25 5, 8:30.

Paramount—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne, Randolph Scott. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:50, 10:30. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Scollay—"One of Our Aircraft is Missing." Godfrey Tearle. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Over My Dead Body." Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:50 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"The Navy and the Nation," "Winter Sports," "Travel," "Borah Minevitch and His Harmonica School." "The Jungle," "Fine Feathered Friend," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 3:13, 6:33, 10:16. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 1:21, 4:41, 8:24.

Telepix—"March of Time." "Color Cartoons," "Johnny Long and His Orchestra." "Skiing." "John Montague, Trick Golfer. "Vice-Pres. Wallace's Speech," and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"War Dogs." Billy Lee. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:05. "Eyes of the Underworld." Lon Chaney, Richard Dix, Wendy Barrie. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:30, 5:45, 7:55, 10:10.

Tremont—"Kentucky," Loretta Young, R. Greene. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "Aliens," Hedy Lamarr, Charles Boyer. 11:10 a. m., 3:40, 6:15, 9:50.

Uptown—"Sin Town," Constance Bennett. 2:25, 5:20, 8:20. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:25. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Roland Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. "Half Way to Shanghai," Irene Hervey. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Flying Fortress," Richard Green. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Rubber Racketeers," Rochelle Hudson, Ricardo Cortez. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 1:50, 8:00.

Circle: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Lamour, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE VILLAGE—Brookline: "Road to Morocco." Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris.

Coolidge Corner: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Here We Are Again," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 2, 8.

University: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford, Glenn Miller and His Band. 3, 6:15, 9:50. "Wings and the Woman," Ann Neagle. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Loree. "X Marks the Spot," Helen Parrish, Damian O'Flynn.

Codman Square: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Road to Morocco." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Mummy's Tomb," Dick Foran. 3:33, 8:33. "Night Monster," Irene Hervey. 2:10, 7:10, 9:43.

Park: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Girl from Alaska," Jean Parker. "Destination Unknown," Irene Hervey.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Secret Enemies." Crain Stevens, Faye Emerson. 1:37, 5:05, 8:13. "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. 2:59, 6:07, 9:15.

Mystic: "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "Tish," Marjorie Main and Zazu Pitts. 3:25, 8:25.

Strand: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. 3:15, 9:05. "Sin Town," Constance Bennett. 1:55, 7:50.

Orpheum: "Stand by All Networks." John Beal, Florence Rice. 2:10, 8:05. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 3:20, 9:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Mona Maris. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

Fellsway: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:30, 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, James Blair. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "The Busses Roar," Richard Travis. "Letter From Bataan." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Half Way to Shanghai," Kent Taylor, Irene Hervey. "The Old Homestead," Weaver Brothers. 2, 8.

Strand: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Fay Bainter. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Glenn Miller and his Orchestra. "Sunday Punch," Jean Rogers, Dan Dailey, Jr. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. "Old Homestead," Water Brothers.

Central: "Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins, Brian Donlevy. "In Old California," John Wayne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Stick to Your Guns," Hopalong Cassidy. 2:08, 7:53. "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 3:25, 9:10.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Danger in the Pacific," Don Terry, Leo Carrillo. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert, Margeurite Chapman. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "My Sister Eileen." Rosalind Russell. "Submarine Raider," J. Howard, M. Chapman. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blair. "Atlantic Convoy." Bruce Bennett, Virginia Field. John Beal. 2:15, 7:45, daily. Continuous show Sunday starting at 5 p. m.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, R. Cummings. "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne.

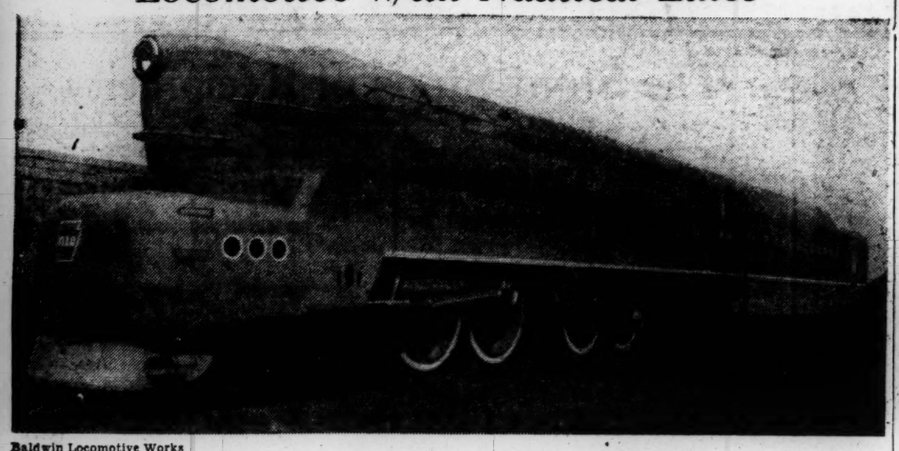
AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Aaron Richmond presents
Tonite 8:30 JORDAN
Tom'w 2:30 HALL
Sun. Aft. 3:30
DRAPER
Character Sketches

Return of the World-Famous Violinist (Steinway)
SUN. 3:30
SYMP

Locomotive With Nautical Lines



Baldwin Locomotive Works

'Pennsy' Launches Streamline Land Dreadnaught

How would you like to pull the throttle of this giant? It serves the Pennsylvania Railroad in the haul from Harrisburg to Chicago. It can travel as fast as 100 miles an hour.

Pennsylvania Engines Obviate Double-Headers

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Pennsylvania Railroad now has in operation on its Harrisburg-to-Chicago run two huge locomotives that can haul 880 tons at 100 miles an hour. Ordered from the Baldwin Locomotive Works 17 months before Pearl Harbor, these locomotives are two reasons why the Pennsylvania is well able to handle the present tremendous increase in wartime traffic.

These new "power-houses" are more than 100 feet long and weigh more than 1,000,000 pounds. These two streamliners, designated as Pennsylvania Railroad Class T1, were built to avoid double-heading heavy passenger trains.

Raymond Loewy, well-known industrial stylist, is responsible for the "prow type" nautical design, which intimates a ship's bow. Each locomotive makes its 713-mile trip with only one stop for fuel, carries 19,500 gallons of water, and 41 tons of coal.

Ups and Downs

When the Canadian National's "Continental Limited" leaves Vancouver, British Columbia, on its 2,929-mile journey to Montreal, it starts on track just 14 feet above sea level of the Pacific and when it rolls into Bonaventure Station in Montreal the train is 46 feet above the Atlantic level. Meanwhile, this continental traveler has climbed to 3,717 feet at Yellowhead Pass in the Canadian Rockies, but spaced out over 517 miles the ascent is an easy one. At Jasper National Park the train is yet 3,470 feet above sea level and the descent continues easily and steadily, 2,185 feet at Edmonton, 1,589 at Saskatoon, and 772 feet at Winnipeg.

Along the Rails

Trained Ticket Sellers

The Waacs, the Waves, and the Spars have their counterparts in transportation on the home front as the Pennsylvania Railroad's new and growing corps of specially trained women ticket sellers and information clerks don trim military-type uniforms. These distinctively garbed women, all college trained, are now on duty in Pennsylvania Railroad Stations or city ticket offices in 30 communities throughout the railroad's lines, including Philadelphia. They are replacing men who have gone into the armed services, and are providing some of the additional assistance necessary to meet the requirements of the heaviest passenger travel in railroad history. Dark blue serge jacket and skirt, white blouse, black bow tie, and smart blue overseas cap make up the uniform. The P. R. R. insignia on the cap give the uniform a distinguishing touch.

Oil for Schools and Churches Due on Preferential List

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 — Schools and churches may get preference over liquor taverns, moving picture theaters, and other places of amusement in the delivery of fuel oil in the 30 rationed States under new regulations soon to be issued by the Petroleum Administration for War, it is indicated here.

Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes has said that such priorities might be written into a new preference list now in the making.

At the present time, the rule is "first-come, first-serve" in the delivery of oil. This policy was established to eliminate favoritism in deliveries. Special provision was made for priorities where people are actually going cold.

Complete conversion of wine tank cars to fuel oil is another step now being contemplated to increase home heating in the East. Representatives of wine companies and railroads conferring here yesterday with ODT officials discussed a tentative order to convert the 600 or 700 remaining tank cars now used to transport West Coast wines to Eastern bottling plants. The cars are lined with a special substance to prevent the wine from coming in contact with the metal, but officials said they were suitable for transportation of oil and gasoline.

Mr. Ickes indicated at a press conference yesterday that places of amusement might be given a lower priority rating than churches when the new preference list is issued.

On Same Basis Now

Churches and liquor taverns will probably continue to get the same amount of oil, but churches will be served before taverns when they run low on oil. Both are now operating on a ration about 45 per cent of normal.

Church have received an edge over amusement centers in the OPA's definition of "pleasure driving" now banned in 17 East Coast States. Driving to "religious services" is classed as a matter of "personal necessity" while driving to all places of amusement is definitely banned.

On top of the 55 per cent cut in fuel oil, all buildings except private dwellings in 30 States have been given the choice of converting to coal or losing their oil rations by the end of this month.

Local boards have been instructed to terminate all rations for oil from apartment houses, theaters, office buildings, and "any other structure except a private dwelling" unless:

"Written proof is presented that arrangements have been made for conversion by a definite date within the current heating season."

Or, "the applicant has proved conclusively that conversion is impossible."

Home to Come First

All of the recent restrictions placed on churches and nonresidential buildings have been made in order to furnish more fuel oil for home heating, especially in New England and Northern New York where real suffering is feared in the next two months.

To date the policy of OPA regarding bowling alleys and amusement centers has been to assign a ration to the entire building and then let the operator of the amusement hall come to agreement with the owner what portion of the heat should go to various sections of the building.

Meanwhile, New England Congressmen are pushing their efforts to get more fuel oil sent to their section. His concrete pipe line turned down by Mr. Ickes as unfeasible, Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts announced that a special New England congressional committee is preparing legislation to speed construction of two steel pipe lines, one of which is now scheduled to be in operation next summer. The other, already proposed by Secretary Ickes to the WPB, could be finished by the end of the year, thus solving the fuel problem of the East permanently, Representative Curley said. Mr. Ickes has made it clear that both pipe lines will be primarily to get oil to the East Coast for military shipment overseas. He has held out little hope that civilians will get much relief from the pipe lines next winter.

NWLB Call Striking Miners And Lewis to Conference

Continued from Page 1

but set off a whole series of additional wage demands through the whole coal industry.

Apparently the original flare-up grew out of the dues demand by the parent union upon the anthracite workers. Mr. Lewis' union of some 600,000 members already is reported to have a war chest of $7,000,000, but last October the leaders, who are engaged in a bitter fight with the Congress of Industrial Organizations voted to increase dues to strengthen their position. The anthracite strike started early in January and had become serious by Jan. 6. By Jan. 9 almost half of the 40,000 miners in the anthracite field were reported on strike.

Since then, according to Lewis leaders, the strikers have been whittled down to less than half that, but all sides agree that an even more serious walkout is threatened. Anthracite stocks are becoming depleted. Meanwhile, there has appeared among the dissatisfied locals a demand for a $2-a-day wage increase, coupled with a cry that Mr. Lewis should come in person to the anthracite fields and confront the workers.

The National War Labor Board, in arranging today's hearing, cited the call as an attempt to find "why the anthracite miners, citizens of the United States, whose sons and brothers are at the fighting front, are on strike against the national no-strike policy and against the welfare of the nation in time of war."

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes characterized the strike as "highly reprehensible." Stronger words were used in Congress, where a charge of treason against the leaders was heard in some quarters.

Senator Truman told the Senate following an investigation by his Committee yesterday the dues dispute seemed inadequate to explain the walkout and that a wage increase seemed to be at the bottom of it.

Summoned to the WLB meeting this afternoon besides Mr. Lewis were Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the U. M. W., and a member of the National War Labor Board, the recording secretaries of the 22 local U. M. W. unions, and the presidents of the five coal companies whose mines are struck.

New League Urged By Lloyd George

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP) — David Lloyd George, British Premier in the first world war, declared today that the League of Nations, "a very good idea," should be reconstructed on different lines after the war and should have the backing of an international police force.

He told the London Daily Herald that the "League was ruined first by America's refusal to come in—I am not sure that the failure of the United States to honor her treaty was not responsible for the present war—by the imperialism of France and then by sheer stupidity."

"We dodged our obligations over disarmament," he said. "We refused to check Japan. We abandoned the attempt to rescue Abyssinia. We refused to intervene in Spain. So we drifted into war."

He said that he tells his views of the present war only to intimate friends and although never an optimist, he retains his faith in the British peoples and their mission.

Censors Allow Flynn Issue Full Impact

Continued from Page 1

focused on headline-catching charges that they have already defeated their purpose.

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine frankly intervened in the middle of Senator Bridges' recitation of "paving block" and comparable accusations against Mr. Flynn and in effect urged both his Republican colleagues and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to devote primary attention to whether Mr. Flynn is affirmatively qualified, not merely upon the negative dispute.

Brewster Avoids Advice

"I shall not presume," Senator Brewster pointed out, "to prejudge this situation or to give counsel to the Committee on Foreign Relations as to their duty in the premises; but I assume that the Senator from New Hampshire, in his emphasis upon the disqualifications of Mr. Flynn for the post, does not mean to preclude the far broader field than the question of whether he has been guilty of any or all the charges which the Senator from New Hampshire and others have leveled against him.

"I refer to the far more serious question, even if he should be found not guilty of these charges beyond a reasonable doubt, of in what particular way he is affirmatively qualified for the enormously responsible and delicate position of Minister to Australia and roving Ambassador in the Southwest Pacific at this time when thousands of American boys are offering up their lives, when General MacArthur is carrying one of the greatest responsibilities that have rested upon a military authority in the history of our country, and when even the great Dominion of Australia is faced with an extremely delicate situation internally to which our Minister must necessarily address himself in serving the welfare of our country and our armed forces and serving also the great cause of humanity to which America has dedicated its resources.

"I hope that no emphasis upon Mr. Flynn's past difficulties will blind us to that far greater question which it seems to me the Senate must necessarily determine."

Full Range of Opinion

And it is opinions like the following which the Government censors are not keeping from the cables to Australia:

Mark Sullivan—"The practically universal judgment of thoughtful persons is that refusal of the Senate to confirm would be a tonic to the State Department and the diplomatic service and a help to the morale of Government servants generally. It is a fair guess that it might also be a relief to President Roosevelt. In making the appointment Mr. Roosevelt is paying a political obligation—and there are signs that he pays with a sour face and only because the creditor pressed him hard.

"The appointment is made not only because Mr. Fynn wants it as reward. It is made also for the effect on leaders of other big-city machines—upon whom Mr. Roosevelt feels it necessary to make an impression of living up to his political obligations. The Flynn appointment is made in the same spirit in which last July Mr. Roosevelt appointed a federal judge to please the leader of the Jersey City political machine, Mr. Frank Hague."

Raymond Clapper—"In this Ed Flynn case, I find myself sputtering not so much at Flynn as at Roosevelt. He's the one who ought to know better, and who does know better.

"I don't believe the gossip that the President wanted a trusted politician in Australia to keep an eye on Gen. MacArthur and watch for anything that looked like 1944 presidential politics. Ed Flynn wanted to be an ambassador and Mr. Roosevelt undertook to make him one.

"And it is unwise anyhow to be using the diplomatic field as a place for burying politicians, especially now when our relations with other Governments are becoming more complex than they ever have been. We are entering a new period in our foreign relations and we shall need the very best technicians at all contact points."

Ernest K. Lindley who in his column today comes to the defense of Mr. Flynn as a competent official whose appointment he considers a mistake.

"It is only too easy," he says, "to join in the hue and cry against the nomination of Ed Flynn as Minister to Australia and the President's personal Ambassador. Any nomination which creates a political ruckus in which no vital question of policy is at stake must be regarded as a political mistake. But a brief review of the record will reveal why Flynn was nominated and why he wants the job.

"Flynn is not a ward-heel politician or run-of-the-mine city machine boss. He is a graduate of Fordham University Law School, intelligent, well-read, and well-mannered. He inherited money and made more by methods of accepted respectability in politics: through his law practice.

"In national politics, Flynn has stuck to Roosevelt through thick and thin, while others, like Jim Farley, with less reason to feel affronted or neglected, have drawn away.

"Flynn, moreover, is better qualified by intelligence, education and shrewdness than are most nominees to ambassadorships and ministerships. And he is one of the tightest-mouthed men in American politics. If he is not too seriously handicapped by the furor over his nomination, he probably will do a good job in Australia."

Travel

SERVICE FOR VICTORY

Knows no Sunset on the Wabash

SUNSET means the *dawn* of day for many a Wabash train crew, for Wabash *Service for Victory* goes 'round the clock. Every few minutes, a Wabash train starts its swift journey—carrying troops or civilians in comfort and safety or delivering essential materials where and *when* they're needed. Every Wabash employee puts his best efforts into *Service for Victory*.

IMPORTANT SCHEDULE CHANGE

Wabash, cooperating with the Office of Defense Transportation, has changed schedules of several passenger trains. Before you start your trip, call the local Wabash Agent for new train time.

T. M. HAYES
Pass. Traffic Mgr., St. Louis

WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY
SERVICE FOR VICTORY

Hotels and Resorts

Los Angeles

The Arcady
APARTMENT HOTEL
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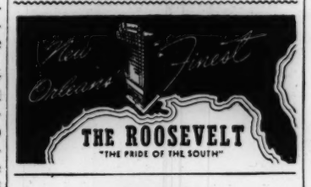

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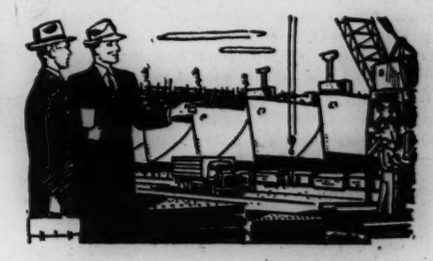

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The Home Forum

Humility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE SCRIPTURES we read of Naaman, a captain of the host of the king of Syria, who had accomplished mighty exploits, and who was afflicted with leprosy. A little Israelitish maiden in the service of Naaman's wife spoke of Elisha, the prophet of Israel, who could heal Naaman of the dread disease. Eventually Naaman arrived at the home of Elisha. Through a messenger Elisha bade Naaman wash seven times in the river Jordan. The soldier, recalling the rivers of his own country, responded to the prophet's directions thus (II Kings 5:12): **"Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? may I not wash in them, and be clean?"** And we read that **"he turned and went away in a rage."**

One of Naaman's servants humbly cautioned the warrior in this wise (5:13): **"My father, if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldest thou not have done it? how much rather then, when he saith to thee, Wash, and be clean?"** Then Naaman, in obedience and humility, did as the prophet required him to do, and we read of his subsequent healing and regeneration. Are we perhaps like Naaman, holding to some material belief, unwilling to be obedient to the spiritual behest to give up a past habit or method of action? Are we delaying the solution of our problem because of some Abana or Pharpar of our own personal preference?

* * *

Naaman, engulfed in material pomp and display, found it difficult at first to bend to the prophet's bidding, but when he bowed before the Word of God, his healing came. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," gives the following definition (p. 593): "RIVER. **Channel of thought. When smooth and unobstructed, it typifies the course of Truth; but muddy, foaming, and dashing, it is a type of error.**" His obedient washing in Jordan, around whose shores in later years Christ Jesus performed many wonderful works of healing, must have opened new spiritual vistas to this warrior of Damascus. With the quelling of self-will, he rose to grateful acknowledgment of the healing power of God. How well the prophet Elisha must have realized the omnipresence of divine power is evidenced by the healing, which established in the thought of Naaman a new sense of humility.

Humility and simplicity are essential to the demonstration of the true Christianity which Jesus taught, and which Christian Science restores. This Science reveals the perfection of God and man as the basis for healing sin, disease, and death. It declares that as God is perfect, man, His image and likeness, is perfect, and therefore is not the victim of any dread disease, unseemly blight, or false environment. Christian Science teaches men to be humble, to know God aright, and to demonstrate His mighty power through His Word. It also reveals one's true selfhood as a son of God, through which to accomplish good. Mrs. Eddy states in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 1), **"Humility is the stepping-stone to a higher recognition of Deity."**

* * *

As God's omnipotence is affirmed, understood, and demonstrated, one may rest in the assurance that the Father heals all our ills, for He forever beholds in us the perfection of true being. If we have an Abana or Pharpar stubbornly held to, perhaps because of a belief in a pleasurable or a painful past, let us dip seven times in Jordan. Was it not when he was willing to wash in Jordan in meekness and humility that Naaman turned to God for healing? Mrs. Eddy states (*ibid.*, p. 356): **"One can never go up, until one has gone down in his own esteem. Humility is lens and prism to the understanding of Mind-healing."**

As we seek to know more about God, our needs, be they physical, financial, or moral, will be met, and we shall find ourselves well, happy, and prosperous. Truth is simple, but we are required to live it, love it, and make it practical in our daily round. In the words of a loved hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 49):

"In simple trust like theirs who heard,
Beside the Syrian sea,
The gracious calling of the Lord,
Let us, like them, without a word
Rise up and follow thee."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall, London

MACLELLAN'S CASTLE AND THE HARBOR, KIRKCUDBRIGHT, SCOTLAND, FROM THE RIVER DEE

Without Benefit Of Cities

THERE IS NOTHING like a dose of simplicity to sharpen appreciation of physical luxuries.

After one grows accustomed to manufacturing water by melting snow (all our first winter a metal barrel stood beside the fireplace), taps that turn on, hot and cold, are pleasant miracles. Oil lamps, to be trimmed and filled, give a perspective to the convenience of electricity. Stuff enough wood into heating stoves and one appreciates pushing a button to bestir an oil contraption doing its own work secretly in the cellar. . . . Such niceties as fine napery, thin glass and shining silverware, and even butlers, have a special tang after sustained sessions of simple living. A long haul of slacks, sweaters, and woolens is apt to make evening dresses, silk intimacies, and such, doubly pleasing. Indeed, once properly seasoned by separation, one can come to regard with a tinge of satisfaction even such effulgencies as dinner coats. . . .

But at that, we find it's pleasantest to stay at home on our mountain, with books to read and write, some gardening and many friends, to supplement the adventures of everyday living. Of which homey adventuring there is so much that may be told.

Have you, for instance, ever watched deer and mountain sheep just for the sheer fun of watching them? Or seen the first flaming snowflowers peeking through brown pine needles? Or in summer built miraculous meals on a grill in a dooryard dining-place, winged with pines and backdropped by snowy mountains? Or had golden trout feed from your fingers? Or in your own Alpine garden watched yellow blooms come to Potentilla flowers transplanted from the Caucasus? Or slept under the stars? Or watched the sudden color of a million flowers carpet the Mojave desert in April? . . .

Or have you, by chance, stood on the ultimate top of America to watch the dawn break and the sun rise over the Panamints?

Such satisfying adventures are ours, without benefit of cities and their ways. Or we may simply sprawl on the huge Polar-bear rug which came from North Greenland, and do nothing at all but watch the steady flame of a log of mountain mahogany, listening to and telling tales of far places and small inner things with the friends who come to share the contentment of our high home.—From "Wide Margins—A Publisher's Autobiography," by GEORGE PALMER PUTMAN. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, as spelt, looks rather harsh. But say "Kirkoobrie," with the accent on the "oo," and you will have the soft, pretty sound of the name as it is locally pronounced.

This small country town in Galloway, beloved by artists, is considered by many to be the most attractive in the district, and it is one of the most ancient in Scotland. Lord Cockburn, the Scottish judge, who became solicitor-general for Scotland in 1830, and was a contemporary of Sir Walter Scott, in describing the town writes: "I doubt if there be a more picturesque country town in Scotland. Small, clean, silent, and respectable." But he is not so complimentary about the mud that is left bare at low tide. "Sleech," he describes it, adding that it is of "a dreadful composition," although he admits honestly that "it is not unpicturesque." But when the tide is brimming in the bays and pools above and below the town, then Kirkcudbright is "a world of waters."

"It is only at full tide, or nearly so, that Kirkcudbright is to be viewed . . . and then, how beautifully does it stand!" he writes enthusiastically. "There is no point from which it can be viewed, whether high or low . . . at which it does not present the same appearance of peacefulness, of intermingled wood and water."

Kirkcudbright has many literary associations, especially with the poet Burns, who belonged to the neighboring county of Ayrshire. Dirk Hatterick and his smugglers, in Scott's novel "Guy Mannering," lurked furtively in the caves and along the shores of Kirkcudbright Bay, and R. L. Stevenson, in "The Master of Ballantrae," pictures scenes in the same district.

John Welsh, son-in-law of John Knox, and as fiercely uncompromising, was licensed to preach in Kirkcudbright. And after his pardon—he having run into trouble and been outlawed for his plain speaking, in Edinburgh, against King James—Welsh returned to his charge in Kirkcudbright.

Of antiquities in Kirkcudbright, the Mercat Cross dates from 1504, and what is left of Maclellan's Castle from not much later. The old steeple of the beautiful Tolbooth is said to have been built from stones carried away from the neighboring Abbey of Dundrennan.

Ödmjukhet

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

I SKRIFTEN läsa vi om Naaman, som var hövitsman för konungens av Syrien här och hade utfört många väldiga bragder men var behäftad med spetälska. En ung israelitisk flicka, som var i tjänst hos Naamans hustru, talade om Elisa, den israelitiske profeten, som kunde hela Naaman från den fruktade sjukdomen. I sinom tid anlände Naaman till Elisas hem. Genom en budbärare bjöd Elisa Naaman att två sig sju gånger i floden Jordan. Krigsmannen erinrade sig floderna i sitt eget land och besvarade profetens anvisningar med orden (II Kon. 5:12): "Äro icke Damaskus' floder, Abana och Parpar, bättre än alla vatten i Israel? Då kunde jag ju lika gärna bada mig i dem för att bliva ren." Och vi läsa, att "så vände han om och for sin väg i vrede."

En av Naamans tjänare gav krigaren ödmjukt det rådet (5:13): "Min Fader, om profeten hade förelagt dig något svårt, skulle du då icke hava gjort det? Huru mycket mer nu, då han allenast har sagt till dig: 'Bada dig, så bliver du ren'!" Då gjorde Naaman ödmjukt och lydigt, vad profeten begärt av honom, och vi läsa om hans därpå följande helande och pånyttfödelse. Hålla vi måhända, liksom Naaman, fast vid någon materiell föreställning och äro ovilliga att lyda det andliga kravet att lägga bort någon vana eller något handlingssätt från vårt föregående liv? Uppskjuta vi lösningen av vårt problem på grund av någon Abana eller Parpar, som vi hysa en personlig förkärlek för?

Naaman, som var omgiven av materiell pomp och ståt, fann det till en början svårt att giva efter för profetens uppmaning, men när han böjde sig för Guds Ord, skedde hans helande. Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, giver följande definition i Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (sid. 593): "FLOD. Tankens strömfåra. När den flyter lugnt och utan hinder, symboliserar den Sanningens bana, men när den är gyttjig, skummar och stänker, är den en symbol för villfarelse." När denne krigare från Damaskus lydigt tvådde sig i Jordan, omkring vars stränder Kristus Jesus längre fram i tiden utförde många underbara helanden, måste detta ha öppnat nya synvidder för honom. Genom underkuvandet av egenvilja höjde han sig till det tacksamma erkännandet av Guds helande makt. Hur klart profeten Elisa måste ha insett den gudomliga maktens allnärvaro bevisas av helandet, vilket i Naamans tanke stadfäste en ny uppfattning om ödmjukhet.

Ödmjukhet och enkelhet äro av väsentlig vikt för demonstrationen av den sanna kristendom, som Jesus lärde, och vilken Kristen Vetenskap återställer. Denna Vetenskap uppenbarar Guds och människans fullkomlighet såsom grundvalen för helandet av synd, sjukdom och död. Den förklarar, att liksom Gud är fullkomlig, så är människan, Hans avbild och likhet, fullkomlig, och därför är hon icke ett rov för någon fruktad sjukdom, någon motbjudande hudåkomma eller någon falsk omgivning. Kristen Vetenskap lär människorna att vara ödmjuka, att känna Gud rätt och att demonstrera Hans väldiga makt genom Hans Ord. Den uppenbarar även människans sanna självhet såsom son av Gud, varigenom hon kan göra det goda. Mrs. Eddy förklarar i *Miscellaneous Writings* (sid. 1): "Ödmjukhet är trappsteget till en högre uppfattning av Gudomen."

När Guds allmakt är bekräftad, förstådd och demonstrerad, kunna vi vila i den förvissningen, att Fadern helar alla våra lidanden, ty Han ser för evigt i oss det sanna varats fullkomlighet. Om vi ha någon Abana eller Parpar, som vi envist hållit fast vid, måhända till följd av en föreställning om vare sig ett angenämt eller ett pinsamt förflutet, låt oss då doppa oss sju gånger i Jordan. Var det icke här Naaman blev villig att i saktmod och ödmjukhet två sig i Jordan, som han vände sig till Gud för att bliva helad? Mrs. Eddy förklarar (*ibid.*, sid. 356): "Man kan aldrig stiga högre, förrän man sjunkit i sin egen aktning. Ödmjukhet är lins och prisma för förståelsen av Sinne-helande."

När vi söka lära mera om Gud, komma våra behov, de må vara fysiska, finansiella eller moraliska, att fyllas, och vi skola finna oss vara friska, lyckliga och framgångsrika. Sanningen är enkel, men det fordras av oss att leva den, älska den och praktiskt tillämpa den i vår dagliga gärning. Enligt orden i en allmänt omtyckt hymn (Kristen Vetenskaps Hymnbok, nr. 49):

"Likt dem, som trofast vandrade
På Galiléens stig,
När manande Din röst blir spord,
Må även vi förutan ord
Stå upp och följa Dig."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

To Live in This World

UNTIL NOW, winter has been an out-door word to us. It meant waking in the morning to discover outside the window the silent fall of snow. It meant tramping through the drifts in bright-colored mittens and earmuffs, munching hot roasted chestnuts. Or running a stick along the edge of the garage roof till a keyboard of icicles shattered with musical protest and fell tinkling to the rose-brown earth. And, coming back to the warm big house, we'd bask before the noisy fire that kept up a cheerful dialogue with the cricket in the curtains.

* * *

But winter has become an indoor word, this year. It means waking in four o'clock darkness to the sound of the traveling clock. The little black fairy-tale stove must be coaxed to burn, and one of us must brave the icy porch to bring the milk in. Candlelight falls softly on the red oilcloth of the table where chocolate is warming in a red enameled pot. The early morning sounds—cocks crowing shrilly in the dusty chicken yard, the flickering breath of stove wick and candles—enhance the silence until the stillness becomes a silvery sound, hushed and brooding within, crystal and windy without.

* * *

Home is condensed into one room in a strange house, and life together to the urgent short hours of sleep. And whether there will be another night together or not we never know.

This lighted room in the surrounding darkness seems the heartbeat of a world. And so it is. Far and wide over the land, people are waking to work. Where once was the lavish and ample and empty abundance, is now the core and flame of living, and home has become not so much a place as a symbol. Where once was abundance of things, there is now a contained withinness.

And, in this "pure too little," there is quietness and assurance forever; for it cannot be taken away, this house not made with hands.

When the ample days return, whatever they may bring, they can give no gifts so lavish as their going has bestowed upon us.

* * *

We are freed of burdening pleasures, liberated from objects, made independent of circumstances, and so we have entered into our dominion. When the abundant days come back, I shall remember the stillness of this morning, the alive coldness of this bare small room—stove casting a filigree pattern upon the crude ceiling, and the still breath of the candles. Winter has become an indoor word; world has become a world within. To live in this world is liberation, and the state of this world is peace.

M. G. M.

Snow Flight

That night the snow fell, in the morning we
Moved down the fields and trackless to the west
Beheld the moors, silver against the sea.
The world had changed to silence; when we pressed
Beyond the spruces not a thing was there
But snow and cloudless blue, no small branch stirred
Against the quiet and the painted air,
Not a twig broke and not a sound was heard.

Then suddenly like an armada, they
Came drifting past the islands and we caught
The beat of wings above the open bay,
Their white sails flying, quietly as thought.
Softly they came like music flying low,
White birds above an arabesque of snow.

HAROLD VINAL

Tale of the Noble Wallace

IF MISS JANE PORTER sometimes exaggerated the virtues of the noble Wallace, his achievements never fell upon incredulous ears in the days of youth, nor do they now, when I heartily believe that she is right in acclaiming him as "one of the most complete heroes that ever filled the page of history." . . .

In her second preface, written in 1840, the author tells us how the central figures of her novel first appeared before the eyes of her imagination. She was less than six years old when lullabies of "Wallace Wight" were sung to her in her Edinburgh nursery, while, in the great hall, the old serving-man told wondrous tales of the Battles of Bannockburn and Cambuskenneth.

But her chief instructress in these legends was Luckie Forbes, a pious old dame who lived near by, and who, as she would tell of the times of the brave Sir William Wallace when he fought for Scotland, would narrate his heartrending sacrifices for his country. . . .

Happy Jane Porter, carefully-sheltered young English spinster, writing in the green garden of her cottage in Thames-Ditton! Imagine her, unconscious of future glory, penning in 1809 her first preface to a book which was to create a sensation throughout Great Britain, be translated into the languages of the Continent, be read by kings, queens, and princes, and finally invoke the censorship of the great Napoleon himself!—From the Introduction by Kate Douglas Wiggin, in "The Scottish Chiefs," by JANE PORTER. (New York: Scribner.)

The Stout Stone of Reciprocity

AT THE STATION there was only one taxi, not room enough for all "the Colonists" and their bags.

"Up at the school it's graduation," the driver explained. "There won't be any free cars till afternoon. Now the parents are all coming down to The Tavern for lunch."

City impatience dropped away. A warm amusement rose around my heart. Already the town had taken us in, expected us to understand its school and transportation problems. There were only three cars in the fleet. This handful of houses, in the midst of hills, expected newcomers to wait to take their proper turn. Peterborough is an old settlement, well versed in democracy and fair play.

* * *

I stood my bag on top of my little trunk in the station-master's office and went across the square toward The Tavern. It was a cheerful, cool day. On the green heights roundabout, here and there white shingles gleamed, and through the village's center a small bridge arced with a waterfall's noise underneath.

The Tavern was hung with ancient mirrors and much history. Rockers creaked along its upper and its lower verandas. On this day, they were filled. After lunch I, too, sat and rocked, feeling at home.

* * *

Mid-afternoon seemed to arrive quickly and with it a free taxi. With eagerness, my bag and little trunk and I traveled up the winding road that ended at "The Colony." On an ample porch, three figures welcomed me. I shall never forget the figures and faces and warm voices of Emil and Mary and Maud, nor will any other Colonist, I fancy. Kindness, co-operation, and service—this is what they stand for—the keynotes of the whole success of communal living.

Emil Tonieri is Italian born, spent his early manhood in Scotland, and has been at MacDowell Colony for over twenty years. A poised, intelligent, humane man who gathers the threads of many worrisome tasks in capable hands and untangles them to the satisfaction of all. Mary, his wife, is a small, gallant woman with the humor and fire and warmth inherent in her race, the Irish. On the hottest of July Sundays, I never saw her kitchen un-neat nor heard her grumble at the chore of feeding some thirty hungry people.

On that initial afternoon, Maud said in her gentle, winning Yorkshire way:

"Let me show you your room. It's all ready."

* * *

As we crossed the road from the main building, Colony Hall, to the women's house known as The Eaves, I began to grow fond of Maud. It would be hard not to appreciate her. Selflessness shines from her smooth dark hair, from her dark eyes, from her dimples and her quick feet. By and by I learned that she had worked in the British mills at fifteen, worked in New England mills afterward, and is happy at the twist of fortune which has given her these last nine years at MacDowell in New Hampshire.

Before I leave what they themselves in pride and whimsy call "The Kitchen," I must speak also of young Dorothy and older Walter. Yorkshire-bred Walter, whose son is in our army, out there overseas fighting for what all free souls love. Walter himself now does double duty at home. He clips bushes with beautiful neatness, plants vegetables, makes immaculate lawns, carries lunches to the twenty-five studios in the woods where we other workers went every day.

Young Dorothy came to The Colony a couple of weeks later than the rest of us, because she had to finish her year at Vassar. She is taking a master's degree in zoology and is going in for research when she finishes. During the summer she waited on the tables at The Colony, and on her free afternoon used to go down to the village to help her father bring in his crops and hay. Dorothy was born in Peterborough. She is slender and golden and pretty. Her plucked eyebrows haven't diminished her energy nor her intellect nor her sunny nature. We enjoyed watching her flit about the great dining-room, never forgetting how this person or that liked their morning eggs! It was an achievement in competence which she labeled as "a holiday."

* * *

If I have spoken at length about "The Kitchen," it is because they supplied an example to all the rest of us of the dignity and the delight of work—any sort of work—well and cheerfully done. Often and often the thought crossed my mind: "These people are more important, more real, than any of us so-called 'creators.' They are doing an absolutely fundamental job. Are we?" At such moments I felt humble, as if what I wrote must be worthy of them, of their effort and their faith; for I knew that they had a special pride in serving men and women who were trying to paint, to make music with notes or with words—a music, a picture not for selfish gratification but for the world. Well, if some of us could do this, then we were worthy of the work of Mary, Maud, and Emil, of Dorothy and Walter! On this challenging radiant old earth dwell bakers of johnny-cake and bakers of dreams. We both need each other. Upon the stout stone of reciprocity must democracy be built; for it is an adult form of government demanding much selflessness—give, not all take, as it is so easy to do.

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Intimate Message: Washington

The 'Big Two' Need to Meet Again?.....By Joseph C. Harsch

Recent London dispatches have suggested that there is a need for another personal meeting between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt to clear up some of the misunderstandings which have crept into Anglo-American relations since the last such meeting, and to plan the second great phase of the United Nations counterattack which must follow after conclusion of the African campaign.

The desirability of such a meeting is fully recognized here. There is obviously an accumulation of controversial points about the waging of the war and about the period after the war which would provide a substantial agenda for such a meeting. If it should take place, here are the main subjects which one would hope the two men could bring to a decision:

1. What to do about the Pacific war front? The repeated appeals from Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia and others with a natural personal interest for increased emphasis on the Pacific in Allied strategy do not constitute a successful argument in Washington for changing the original decision "to beat Hitler first."

It may sound rather cold and ungenerous, but the plain fact is that neither Washington nor London would send a single extra plane or soldier or ship into the Pacific to the detriment of other operations if the only reason was to allay some of the popular uneasiness in that part of the world.

But there is a new reason entering into Pacific calculations. The surprising length of time and the cost in men and equipment of both the Guadalcanal and Buna campaigns has taught everyone how difficult and protracted the job will be of driving Japan back out of the area of its conquest. The longer the job is postponed, the harder it is likely to be.

Germany Under Siege Would Be Different

On the other hand, if Germany were surrounded with a secure siege line, Germany would probably tend to soften up through delay. Should these considerations cause a revision in future strategic plans? Should Japan be tackled as soon as Africa and the Mediterranean are in Allied hands? That is a question of extreme moment in Washington. It can be settled only by the type of meeting between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill which produced the African campaign.

2. When the Mediterranean is open—which is expected by midsummer—should the major Anglo-American effort in Europe be directed to the landing of Anglo-American armies on the continent or to the supplying of Russian troops? Both will, of course, be done. But where should the main emphasis be? The answer to this is connected with the answer to the first question. If Anglo-American emphasis is to be shifted against Japan, it would probably preclude a major Anglo-American landing on the continent. The big European effort would then be the movement of real quantities of military supplies and equipment to Russia through the Dardanelles and the Black Sea.

This plan would have important strategic merits. Hitler is not going to be starved out so long as he holds the Ukraine. You could take Italy and even France away from him without necessarily destroying his powers of resistance. But once he is driven back from the Ukraine there is only one more step to his destruction.

These are basic and all-important questions. They were not urgent until the African expedition got under way. They arise out of the African expedition and their solution must be reached as soon as possible after the moment when the success of the African expedition seems assured. Allied plans must be ready to use the Mediterranean to best advantage as soon as it is in our hands.

Spain Another Hard Nut to Crack

3. Can anything be done to bring Washington and London into closer accord on policy toward France? Both are agreed publicly on the principle that restoration of a strong France is essential to the future stability and peace of Europe. But when it comes to the actual steps to be taken toward that end differences appear which make the Grand Canyon of the Colorado look like an easy pole vault. A personal meeting between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt is about the only thing which could resolve these differences if they are even half as wide as they appear to be.

4. How much can General Franco be trusted and are we to allow him to blackmail us during the war into guaranteeing after the war the perpetuation of a regime in Spain which was set up by force against the will of the majority of Spaniards and is being maintained by force today against what, according to reliable reports, is a steadily increasing majority?

5. To what extent should policy be directed toward an attempt to re-establish the independence of the former small states bordering on Russia? It may be an academic question even if London and Washington agree. But unless they do agree and work together with complete harmony and maximum influence, there may not be any small independent states left anywhere in eastern and southeastern Europe. Finland comes into this picture. So does Yugoslavia. So even does Poland.

6. What about India?

7. The time is approaching for some very serious thinking on what to do to Germany after the war. Shall it be treated as though only Hitler and the Nazi Party leaders are to blame, or shall the German people be required to share some of the responsibility for this war, and some of the punishment?

8. And of course if the two gentlemen in question got started on the form of the postwar world, they would have enough to keep them going for probably longer than either could be spared from their respective tasks.

The Country Speaks: New York

Memories of the World's Fair.....By Robert M. Hallett

Hardly a trace of the dazzling, noisy, glamorous "World of Tomorrow," dedicated to "Peace and Freedom," remains. The New York World's Fair ground is a waste place. The very few buildings that do still stand—among them the New York City Building, the Masterpieces of Art and the "Aquacade" amphitheater—are sad reminders of a wonderful world of blissful, studied avoidance of real values.

We took a walk through the fair grounds recently. The walks and roadways are there but all else is desolation, weeds, and haunting memories. Standing in the middle of what had been Constitution Mall, the broad main avenue of the Fair which ran from the Trylon and Perisphere to the Federal Building, and closing our eyes we seemed to hear again the rising sound of music echoing and re-echoing through the walks and streets.

Then there came back to thought the brilliantly colored buildings, all the seven times seven wonders of the world, the beflagged foreign buildings, the state buildings, industrial exhibits, "Elsie" Borden, the parachute jump, hawkers, the urgent aroma of frying frankfurters, open busses with "Sidewalks of New York" horns; Presidents, Kings, Queens, Ambassadors, Ministers, Senators, Governors and Mayors making speeches, Peruvian art, a New England three-masted schooner, Belgian diamonds, French textiles, British heraldry, the soothing quiet of the adjacent Christian Science Building and the Temple of Religion—and the ominous absence of a German exhibit.

This beautiful tinsel world encrusted with glamour was not real. Its disappearance from view and, to a great extent, from memory in these times has proved it so.

But even during the Fair, the falsity of the hectic, irresponsible way of life the world was taking was evident with the closing or modification of the Czechoslovakian, Polish, Belgian, Dutch and French pavilions as the Nazi Armies juggernauted onward. This gave mute proof that the desire to spread "Peace and Freedom" by ballyhoo and bombast cannot be successful.

A walk through the fair grounds now is a saddening experience—not that one would like to bring back all the festive hoop-la of 1939 and 1940, but because the Flushing Meadows "World of Tomorrow" was a mockery of peace when there was no peace and a mockery of freedom when there was no freedom in many parts of the world. While the aggressors were manufacturing and trying out their military machines, the well-intentioned nations were complacently building dream worlds regardless of the fate of their sister nations.

Despite protests of local residents, the Japanese pavilion still stands as a symbol of treachery and the emptiness of the declarations of international friendships uttered before the war.

Illustrations of how human values change over a few years is had in reflecting on two of the Fair's Buildings—the Italian and the Russian.

When one looks at the site of the presumptuous and arrogant Italian building that sought to be the most glorious at the Fair with Italia seated atop an obstreperous waterfall, all one sees is a tangle of weeds—apt wordless commentary on the Italian Empire.

During the exposition, the Russian Building fared rather poorly because it was still "smart" to scoff at the Russian Experiment, and the building, with solid walls of marble and steel, seemed too grandiose and massive for the American concept of Russia.

The Germans have found that the marble and steel of the building were not one fraction as strong or impregnable as the human walls thrown up in defense of Stalingrad, and one now might wonder why the Russian Building was not bigger and better attended.

The automobile section of the Fair across Grand Central Parkway is as bare of anything suggesting an automobile as a 1943 dealer's showroom.

The Fair did bequeath something to the "World of Tomorrow"—not only the transformation of a city dump into a beautiful park site for New York City's iron- and stone-bound millions, but another proof that the world is not an exhibit of unrelated independent nations, each pressuring its own wares and ways of life, but an interdependent whole which, if it is to remain intact, must protect its smallest member.

Memo From the South Pacific:

Life on the Ocean Wave.....By Gordon Walker

ABOARD A WARSHIP IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. Delayed (Passed by Censor)—Most of the wardroom officers not on watch were sitting on the quarter-deck under the aft turret enjoying the cool evening breeze. They didn't move immediately when one of the destroyer screen cut out sharply and headed off to starboard. But when the Y-guns flashed and the "thrump" of depth charges was felt on the ship's skin, they went into action, swiftly, efficiently. Hatches were battened down; watertight doors bolted. Men were at their battle stations with all guns checked and manned. In a few brief minutes a "luxury cruise" had been transformed into a serious battle mission.

Such is the paradox of traveling with a battleship of the line in the war zone. Until the gong sounds general quarters for attack, it is a pleasure cruise in every sense—at least for the war correspondent fortunate enough to "jack up" transportation on a capital ship.

It is like voyaging on a floating city. Home is in "officer country"—usually a spacious cabin, complete with inner spring mattress, hot and cold showers, steel desk, rowing machine and clothes closets. You can even pick up a dial telephone of standard design and get the wrong number in exact metropolitan fashion.

Down the "street" is the library, just beyond the barber shop. One "block" over is the corner drugstore, complete with soda fountain and small necessities. On one corner is a photo shop, on the other is a carpenter and machine shop where they will fashion a shark knife or repair your suitcase cheerfully and promptly. The laundryman stops at the door once a week; the morning paper with complete spot news is delivered every morning before breakfast.

The "restaurant" across the way—the officers' wardroom—is still lavish with murals, books, and magazines, modern metal furniture and white jacketed mess boys. Even in wartime and the equatorial heat, the strict naval protocol of the wardroom is maintained. Open collars, soiled uniforms, and rolled-up sleeves are taboo.

"Tween watches" is spent in the lounge reading and drinking lemonade, or sun deck bathing atop one of the main battery turrets. Evenings at sea are spent swapping yarns while perched on a deck bit, or, if in port, attending a movie complete with sound.

But all this may be interrupted at a minute's notice. Then the general quarters signal means dropping everything, getting below to grab steel helmet, gas mask, life jacket, impregnated flash-proof clothing and getting top-side again—if the battle station happens to be there before bulkheads and hatches are sealed up. Then begins the climb, if your station is in the air, as was the case with this correspondent. Up to the quarterdeck, the boat deck, through the first and second superstructures, the signal bridge, flag bridge, navigation bridge, and then open ladders and tight manholes to the sky control forward.

It's easy in daylight, but takes practice to keep ahead of the rush during the regular predawn alerts. In fact it's all in knowing how. How to climb a ladder without banging shins. How to wear pajamas to bed and still get dressed and topside with full gear on four minutes' notice.

And how to stuff cotton in correct fashion in the ears so that you will jump only two feet instead of six when the firing begins. In fact when the big guns are firing salvos punctuated by a multitude of secondary and antiaircraft burst, shells exploding with the same rapidity and nearly half a hundred tons of steel ship jumping and rolling as though doing a tap-dance, there is in the midst of it all a sort of absence of sound. One even has presence of mind enough to reach for the ever-present notebook and jot down something like this:

"You can't see; you can't hear; you can't feel. But you certainly can think. There are certainly no atheists in the sky-control."

Allies' Trouble Spots Bring Need for Tighter Unity

Political difficulties grow in various countries as Allied military and naval forces press on.

Centralized machinery for war's prosecution could be keystone of new peace structure.

By Homer Metz
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Developments of the past few weeks have brought into sharp focus the continued presense of serious trouble spots in the complicated and loose political network that holds together the United Nations.

As a result, there appears to be a growing demand, both in the United States and abroad, for a more unified and centralized machinery of collaboration which, as Lord Strabolgi has suggested, could form the nucleus of a post-war international order.

Thus far the political machinery of the United Nations has been set up—necessarily, perhaps, but nonetheless unfortunately — in pragmatic and piecemeal fashion as the need has arisen.

And nowhere has the weakness of this ad hoc method been more clearly illustrated than in French Africa, where the agitated aftermath of the Anglo-American occupation and the assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan remains unresolved.

Breach in Africa

The extreme seriousness of the political situation in this vital military theater is made manifest in the inability to date of the de Gaullist and Pétainist factions to reach a modus vivendi; the continuation in high office under Gen. Henri Giraud of many confirmed Vichyites and the fact that General Giraud found it necessary to arrest a dozen men whom he charged with plotting to kill President Roosevelt's personal representative and influential French officials.

Another disturbing factor is the apparent reluctance of the French administration to release many anti-Axis political prisoners.

The picture is not completely a dark one, however. Both General Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle at least realize the need of compromising whatever differences may exist between them, and the dispatch of Harold MacMillan to Algiers is evidence of British determination to see that things do not get out of hand.

But French Africa is not the only trouble spot on the Allied political map—not by any means.

Dissatisfaction in China

In China there persists a disconcerting degree of dissatisfaction with the place allotted Eastern Asia in the grand strategy of the United Nations. The recall of the Chinese military mission in Washington may or may not have been due to this dissatisfaction—but it has served to emphasize it strongly.

On the other hand, President Roosevelt's intimation in his speech to Congress on Jan. 7 that a general aerial offensive against Japan was planned from China and that more Lend-Lease supplies were being flown to the Chinese over the Himalayas than had previously been hauled by truck over the Burma Road should do much to allay Chungking's concern. Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr.'s, forthright prediction that 1943 would see the defeat of the Axis—including its Asiatic end—likewise should strike a responsive chord in China.

In Australia, where the United Nations military command rests upon a delicate balance of power, there is also discontent. Here, as in Chungking, it has apparently been felt that the importance of decisive early action against Japan, as well as against Germany, has been underestimated.

Prime Minister John Curtin, for example, has bluntly warned that Allied countries in the Pacific are receiving insufficient resources for their war efforts while Japan consolidates its ill-got gains. Most advices from Australia reflect an understandable Antipodean fear that the recent relative lull in Japanese activity presages a new major offensive thrust.

Situation in Yugoslavia

In Yugoslavia, the leftist Partisans, presumably with the active support of Russia, are fighting the Axis occupation forces and at the same time fighting and seeking to discredit Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch and his Chetnik bands.

The recent shakeup of the Yugoslav Cabinet in exile, with General Mikhailovitch retaining his post as War Minister, would seem to indicate two things: (a) that the Yugoslav Government is desirous of reaching a settlement with the Partisans; (b) that it will not accept any settlement that demands the repudiation of General Mikhailovitch.

The reasons for Russia's apparent displeasure with General Mikhailovitch remain obscure, in spite of explanations by Louis Adamic and others. In any case, the seriousness of the Chetnik-Partisan dispute and its threat to Allied military operations in the event of an invasion of the Balkans cannot be overestimated.

Although relatively little is heard about them nowadays, Polish-Russian relations have not yet reached a completely amicable basis and therefore they still must be regarded as constituting a political "trouble spot."

Many Poles are dissatisfied with the manner in which Russia has been rearming Polish troops. And in spite of the fact that Joseph Stalin specifically disavowed such an intention in his May Day speech last year, some Polish extremists have gone so far as to accuse Russia of desiring the annexation of all or part of Poland after the war.

Closely allied to the Polish-Russian situation is the continued existence of conflicting views among some of the exile governments regarding the postwar boundaries and suzerainties of the eastern European states. The past year has seen more than one disturbing sign of renascent extreme nationalism among the representatives of countries overrun by the Germans.

Improvement in India

It is, of course, natural and inevitable that nations whose existence is in dire peril should seek solace and strength in extreme nationalism—yet such a reaction is not without grave dangers to co-operative effort both in the conduct of the war and in the framing of the peace.

In India, the complex political and communal situation remains deadlocked. From this distance, however, it would seem that conditions in the subcontinent have improved materially since the British decided upon their firm stand and the military fortunes of the Allies took a turn for the better.

Britain's decision to keep the Marquis of Linlithgow in office as Viceroy undoubtedly has had a stabilizing effect and the efforts of Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar to bring about a rapprochement between the Moslems and the All-India Congress Party, while not productive of definite results, are at least highly encouraging.

In Palestine, a truce prevails, and there are many hopeful signs of growing understanding on both sides. Nevertheless, the basic contention between Jewish aspirations and Arab nationalism remains pretty much as before. The fact that the British did not see their way clear to establish an all-Jewish armed force in Palestine recently in response to insistent demands both at home and abroad indicates how evenly weighted are the scales of co-operation in the Holy Land.

Spots Nearer Home

There are also trouble spots, actual and potential, much nearer the vital nerve centers of the United Nations—in the United States and Britain.

L'Affaire Darlan, for instance, has caused grave apprehensions that the Allied High Command might be moving toward an opportunist and amoral war philosophy, i.e., that the military end justifies the political means. As a corollary to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's "deal" with Admiral Darlan and strong suspicions that economic bait is being held out to Gen. Francisco Franco to desert the Axis or at least remain neutral it has been suggested that the logical postwar consequences of United Nations political policy would be the maintenance in power of Fascistic or semi-Fascistic regimes in both Spain and France.

The delay in formulating more definite and unified peace aims plainly is not helping to cement further Allied unity. This delay is having an especially deleterious effect in the eastern half of the world. As William L. Shirer declared recently in a plea for a political offensive, "We have no idea of how suspicious the billion people of Russia and the Middle and Far East are of Anglo-American purposes in this war. To put it truly, if bluntly, they simply do not trust us."

Differences Accentuated

The sharp differences of opinion that have greeted the Beveridge Plan and other social security proposals accentuate the prodigious tasks confronting the architects of victory and the post-victory world.

Here then, are some of the outstanding trouble spots that confront the United Nations as they enter what can and may be the decisive year of the war. In each of them politics mingles explosively with military operations, and if the war effort is not to be impeded the United Nations can scarcely afford to give less attention to the problems they present than to the conduct of the fighting itself.

For it has become a truism of modern warfare that the battle front is no stronger than the home front.

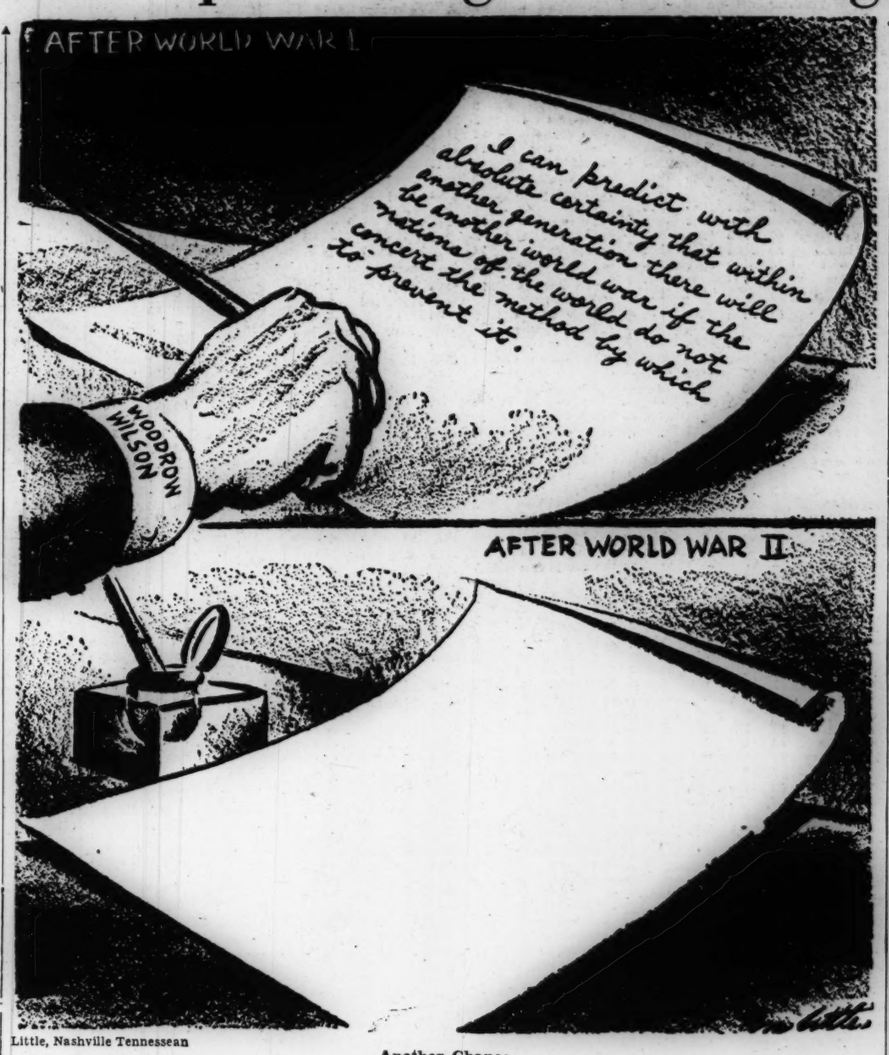
In the prosecution of the present global struggle there is, in the ultimate analysis, only one Allied home front, just as there is only one Allied military front, however much that front may be divided into sectors and however many thousands of miles may separate one sector from another.

Nationalism Transcended

The peoples of the United Nations thus are seen to have an obligation to regard themselves in their relations with each other not primarily as Americans, Britons, Russians, Yugoslavs, Chetniks, Chinese, de Gaullists or Pétainists, but as citizens of a realm that transcends all national and secular boundaries: the consciousness of mankind's right to freedom and dignity.

Only by so doing will they be able to repair the breaks in their makeshift political union and set up the world structure that can carry to a successful conclusion the three-fold task which President Roosevelt outlined in his statement on the first anniversary of the Pact of the United Nations:

"First, to press on with the massed forces of free humanity until the present bandit assault upon civilization is completely crushed; second, so to organize relations among nations that forces of barbarism can never again break loose; third, to co-operate to the end that mankind may enjoy in peace and freedom the unprecedented blessings which divine Providence through the progress of civilization has put within our reach."


AFTER WORLD WAR I
I can predict with absolute certainty that within another generation there will be another world war if the nations of the world do not concert the method by which to prevent it.
WOODROW WILSON
AFTER WORLD WAR II
Little

Little, Nashville Tennessean

Another Chance

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

The Torch Is Lifted High

Polyglot Army of the Nile Is a Great Racial Melting Pot

CAIRO, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Army of the Nile, formed of soldiers drawn from all six continents and every climate, is a great institution for the exchange of ideas and expressions.

The biggest element in this army is the United Kingdom troops, drawn from all parts of England, Scotland and North Ireland. Even these vary greatly in manner and speech.

Then there are Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans and more recently Americans. There are a few from places like Rhodesia, Mauritius and the Fiji Islands. All these are English-speaking.

Others are Fighting French, Poles, Greeks, Yugoslavs, Indians, some Czechs and a group of Spaniards, as well as the Palestinians, the Arab Legion, the Senussi, the Cypriots, Sudanese and African labor troops, all in their own formations.

The French Foreign Legion includes men of many nationalities, including Germans and Russians, while other French units are made up of Polynesians from Tahiti and New Caledonia, who have represented their race for the first time in modern war and have proved good soldiers.

New Zealand troops include Maoris. Serving in British units are some Canadians and Irish from Eire, also a few Norwegians and Belgians. There is also a handful of Latin American volunteers with British units and a move is under way to open a Latin American Service Club in Cairo.

The Army of the Nile is international, inter-racial and polyglot, but its predominating character is Anglo-Saxon and its common language is English in its many varieties.

For the first time I have heard the second person singular used naturally in English here. Troops from the North of England will employ "thee" and "thou" in talking to each other, but change quickly to "you" if a stranger comes within earshot.

Some of the Scots speak Gaelic.

In addition to every accent among the English speaking, there is broken English and pidgin English on the part of others. In the Indian Army, Hindustani is the medium of exchange between British officers and Indians and among Indians themselves, who speak different Indian languages at home.

Soldiers on furlough in Cairo tend to associate mainly with men of their own units, although there is general camaraderie among the Anglo-Saxons, less mixture with others mainly because of language. There are lively exchanges of ideas among British, American, Australian, New Zealand and South African soldiers and many friendships have been formed.

There is practically no social contact with Indian soldiers. On the other hand, Maoris mix freely with Anglo-Saxons.

The Americans have brought a new flood of American expressions with them, but have taken on many English and Australian expressions and there has been a general mixture of slang.

Britain to List Its Farms

NEW YORK (B. I. S.)—The immediate importance of extracting from England every ounce of food and the necessity of preparing now for a postwar agricultural policy, has led the Minister of Agriculture, Robert Hudson, to initiate a National Farm Survey. British farms have not been reviewed so thoroughly since the Domesday Book of 1083.

In England and Wales 300,000 holdings of five acres and upward are included in this survey, on which 6,000 men, most of them voluntary workers attached to the County War Agricultural Executive Committees, have been engaged since spring, 1941. William the Conqueror's Survey of 1083 took 15 years to finish, but the present one is already nearing completion.

Complete Picture

It includes a record of every farm—conditions of tenure and occupation, natural state of farm, its fertility, equipment, its adequacy of water and electricity supplies, management, condition of farm and its wartime plowing-up record.

It will be possible for the Ministry of Agriculture to see exactly where improvements can be made, which farms require supervision, where bad farmers must be replaced, where drainage must be improved and where the use of fertilizers must be increased.

The Farm Survey is also described as a "blueprint for postwar agricultural planning" which will show exactly where farm workers' cottages are most urgently needed, where rebuilding of old homesteads is necessary, where water and electricity are essential.

Each farm is to be mapped, showing boundaries and its fields. This work will reveal what land must be reserved and protected from building development; and show those farms which have been rendered uneconomic because they are cut up into too many pieces.

This vast body of information and statistics will demonstrate clearly to the postwar government problems to be solved, and remedies to be adopted.

Since a modern Domesday Book must cover industrial as well as agricultural resources, a nation-wide survey of the United Kingdom's engineering capacity has been completed. It catalogues the floor-space, machines, manpower, experience and management.

This job was done by the 11 regional and 55 district "capacity offices" throughout the United Kingdom.

Its purpose is to guide, in the best interests of total output, the distribution of the production load over the regional and district areas, by indicating exactly where engineering plant labor, premises and management are available.

Transfer Surplus

Through the engineering capacity records in the capacity offices it is possible to transfer surplus supply in one district to another where there is too little. The offices also ascertain where new contracts can be placed without overload and without waste.

To do their job, capacity offices must therefore maintain records of regional resources and their current load. They must be able to detect idle capacity as well as overload and guide the distribution of load to the farms best capable of delivering goods to schedule.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott 1.60a	8	52⅞	52	52⅞	+ ⅜
Adams E .45e	9	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Addressog (1)	4	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Air Reduct 1a	5	40½	40½	40½	+1
Alaska Juneau	31	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Alleg pf xw	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Allegpf$30xw	64	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ¼
Alleg pr pf	18	15⅝	15	15¼	— ⅛
Alleg Lud (2e)	8	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
Alleg&West 6	1	64	64	64	+9½
Al Ch&Dye 6a	4	145	145	145	+1
Allied St .15g	17	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Allis-C M (1)	51	28⅜	26¾	27⅞	+1⅛
Alpha PC 1⅛e	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Amerada Pet 2	2	69¼	68½	69¼	+1¾
Am A Ch 1.20a	1	24¾	24½	24½	+ ¼
Am Airl 1½e	10	56	55	56	+1½
Am Bk N .10g	14	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
Am Bk N pf(3)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	
Am Bosch ¼e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅜
AmBrSh 1.70e	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Am Cable & R	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	75⅜	75½	75½	— ½
Am Can pf (7)	1	176	175½	175½	+ ⅛
Am Car & Fdy	27	26⅜	26½	26½	+1
Am C F pf 7	9	68½	68¼	68½	— ¼
Am Ch&C (2)	5	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ¼
Am Chicle(4a)	1	99	99	99	—1
AmC'type .40e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
AmCSug 2½e	14	16½	15⅝	16½	+1⅛
Am Distill	7	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ⅜
Am & For Pow	7	⅛	2	⅛	+ ⅛
AmFP6p1.80e	1	42	42	42	+ ⅜
AmFP72.10e	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
Am & F P 2pf	3	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
Am H L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	
Am Home 2.40	1	54½	54⅛	54½	+ ½
Am Ice	23	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
Am Internt'l	21	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ivest .70e	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
AminIllipf2½	1	40	40	40	
Am Locom'tive	21	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
Am Loco pf 7e	1	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
Amer IL 1¼e	1	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
AmM&Met½e	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Met (1a)	4	22	22	22	+ ⅛
AmNews 1.80	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	2	1	1	1	
Am P&L $6pf	16	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Am P&L $5pf	21	18⅞	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
Am R&S(.30e)	140	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am R M (1e)	52	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Am RMpf4½	5	57⅞	57	57⅝	+ ⅜
Am Sat R ¾e	2	9	9	9	
Am Seat 1e	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Am Shio B 3e	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
Am Smelt 2a	10	39⅜	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅛
Am S&R pf 7	1	146	145⅞	146	
Am Snuff .60g	1	37½	37½	37½	
Am Stl F (2)	51	21⅜	20	21⅜	+1¼
Am Stores ¼g	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Am Stove 1.20	3	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅝
Am Sug 1⅓g	8	18	17¾	18	+ ½
Am Tel&Tel 9	13	134⅝	132⅞	134½	+1¼
Am Tob (3)	2	45¾	45½	45½	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3)	14	47¼	46½	47	— ⅜
Am Tob pf (6)	2	137	136⅜	136½	+1½
Am Type Fdrs	13	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Visc ⅓g	*12	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Am Water Wks	26	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
Am Woolen	21	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
Am WW 1pf 6	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	— ¼
Am Zinc L&S	21	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
Anaconda 2½e	43	25¾	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
Anacon W 1⅓e	3	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Anchor H 1e	1	17	17	17	+ ½
Armour III	72	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Arm III pr pf	21	52	51¼	52	+1¾
Arm Ck 1.35e	2	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅞
Arnold C ¾e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ½
Assd Dry Gds	13	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Assd DG1pf 6	1	76	75	75	+2
As D G 2 pf 7	1	63	63	63	+3½
Associated In2	1	29	29	29	Jan 14
Atchison 1½g	65	47⅝	46	47⅝	+ 1½
At T&SF pf 5	3	69	68⅞	69	+ ½
Atl Coast (2e)	21	28	27½	28	+ ⅝
Atl G&W I 3e	1	21	21	21	+ ½
Atl Refin .70e	6	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ¼
Atlas Corp 1⅝e	12	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
AtlasPow 3½e	11	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¾
Avia Cp ¼e	11	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Bald Loc ct 1e	8	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Balt & Ohio	8	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Bangor & Ar	10	6¾	6¼	6¾	
Bang & Ar pf	3	40	39	39½	+1
Barber Asphalt	3	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Barnsdall .60	21	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
Bath Ir Wk 2e	25	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ½
Bayuk C 1½	1	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	
Beld-Hem .80	1	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Bell Airc (2e)	10	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Ben Avia 3¾e	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
Benef IL 1¼e	1	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
BestFoods .60	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Best Co 1.60a	2	24¾	24½	24¾	+1
Beth Stl (6)	43	59½	58⅞	59¾	+ ¾
Beth Stl pf 7	3	113½	113¼	113½	+ ¼
Bigelow-S (2)	4	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Binw-Kno .35e	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Bloom'd .20g	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Boeing Air 1e	15	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ½
Bohn A&Br 3e	8	41½	41⅛	41½	
BonAmi B2½	1	40¼	40	40	
BordenCo1 .40e	9	23½	22⅜	23½	
Borg-W 1.60	6	28	27⅞	28	+ ½
Boston&Maine	3	2¾	2½	2¾	
Bridg'p B (1)	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Briggs Mfg 2	14	21¾	20⅞	21⅜	
Briggs&St (3)	2	33¼	33¼	33½	— ⅛
Bklv U Gas ½e	4	10	9⅝	9⅞	
Brown Shoe(2)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
Brunsw'k-B 1	5	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-E 3½e	9	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	12	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	2	80	78½	80	+2½
Budd Wh (1e)	20	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Buffalo (2e)	2	15¼	15	15	Jan 14
Bullard 2½e	2	21	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Burl M 1.40a	8	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ¼
Burl pf (23¼)	4	26	25½	26	+ ⅝
Burr Addi.60)	12	10⅛	10	10⅛	
Bush Terminal	6	3½	3¼	3½	
Bush T 6% pf	1	48	48	48	+2½
Bush TB 2¼e	1	24	24	24	+ ½
Butl'r B .60e	15	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
Butte Cop ¼e	1	3½	3½	3½	
Byers (AM)	1	10⅛	10	10⅛	
Byers pf 1.82k	1	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
Byron Jk 1¼e	1	17	17	17	+ ½
Calif Pk 1½	3	23¼	23	23¼	+ ½
Callahan Z-Ld	5	1⅛	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Cal & Hecla 1	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Camb Wy 1¼e	4	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Canadian Pac	12	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Caro C&O (5)	1	86½	86¼	86½	+ ¼
Case (J I) 7e	6	82¾	80	82¾	+3¾
Caterpil Tr (2)	5	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¼
Celanese (2)	12	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Celan 7pf (7)	1	97	96½	96½	
Celan pr pf (7)	1	121	121	121	
Celotex Cp ½a	12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Celotex pf (5)	1	78½	78½	78½	—1
Cent Ag 2½a	7	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Cent Fdy .10g	6	2⅛	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ	14	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Cen Violet2½e	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
Cerro de P (4)	1	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ⅜
ChamP&F pf 6	1	100	100	100	
Checker Cab	3	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio3e	11	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅛
Chi & E.III	1	3	3	3	
Chi&EIA.59g	22	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Chi Gr West	13	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
ChiGWpf1¾e	19	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
Chi Pn T (2)	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
CPT pr pf 2½	1	49	49	49	+ ⅞
Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Yel Cab 1	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Childs Co	3	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
Chrysler 3½e	39	70	69½	69⅞	+ ½
City I&F 1.20	6	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
City I&F pf6½	1	100	99	100	+1½
City Stores	2	3¼	3	3	
Clark Eq (3)	2	35¾	34½	35½	+1
Cleve Elpf4½	1	011	110	110	
Cleve G B 2e	2	30	30	30	— ⅛
Clev Gr B pf 5	1	101¾	101¾	101½	— ¼
Climax 1.20a	1	40½	40½	40½	
Cluett P pf 7	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
Cluett P pf 7	1	150	150	150	+2¾
Coca-Cola 3a	2	90	90	90	
Colgate P ½a	4	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
Collins & A	2	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+1¼
Col & South	1	3	3	3	
Col&Sou 1 pf	1	4	4	4	
Col Fuel 1½e	5	16	15¼	15⅝	+ ½
Col Br A 1⅛e	10	17	16⅝	16¾	
Col Br B 1½e	3	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
Col G&E .10g	40	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Col G&EpfA 6	3	43¼	43½	43¾	+ ⅝
Col G&E 5pf5	1	101½	101½	101½	—1
Colum Pic ½e	13	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅞
Colum Ppf2¾	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Col Carb 4½e	2	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅝
Comi Credit 3	10	46½	45½	46½	+1

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	681,571
1943 volume to date	6,816,358
1942 volume to date	6,559,300

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Comi Inv Tr 3	21	29¾	25⅜	29½	
Colm Solv .60e	32	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Com'th&South	36	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Com & Sou pf	4	39¾	39½	39¾	
Comw Ed.35g	21	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
Congol-N (1a)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Consol Aircraft	19	18	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅜
Cons Cig 1½e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
ConsC prpf6½	1	92	91½	92	+2⅜
Cons Cop .45e	46	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Ed(1.60)	29	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
Con Film Ind	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
ConsF pf 1e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Consol Oil ½g	61	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cu pf	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅜
Consol'n Coal	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Consol'n-C pf	1	35½	35½	35½	+1
Con Pw pf 4½	1	93	92½	93	+ ½
Container 1⅓e	21	18	17¼	18	+ ¾
Contain'r 1½e	5	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½g	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Cont Can 1¼e	13	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	42	41⅞	42	+ ⅜
Cont Mot .55e	24	4¾	4½	4⅝	
Cont O Del (1)	32	26⅜	26	26⅜	
Cont Steel 2e	1	20¾	21¼	20¾	+ ½
Cop'weld S .80	8	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
CornEx(2.40)	1	38¾	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	3	55⅜	55⅛	55	— ½
Corn Prod pf7	2	176	176	176	— ½
Crane Co (1e)	31	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
Crane cv pf 5	1	97	96½	97	+ ½
Cr of Wh ⅜g	1	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Crosley (½e)	5	9	9	9	— ⅛
Cr'wn C&S½e	6	19⅜	19	19	
Crown Cpf 2¼	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅜
Crown Zel (1)	16	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ½
Crucible Stl 2e	23	34⅜	33⅜	34	
Crucible pf (5)	5	75	74	75	+1⅜
Cuba RR pf	1	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Cub-Am S ¾e	14	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Cub-AmS pf 7	1	109	109	109	+4
Cudahy Pack	31	11¾	11	11¾	+1
Curtis Publish	48	2	1⅞	2	
Curtis Ppf	1	33	33	33	+ ⅜
Cur ppf1.60e	5	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
Curtiss W (1e)	65	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
Curtiss-WA 2e	4	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ¼
Cutler-H 1¾e	14	18	17¾	18	+ ½
DavegaS (½e)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Davison C .60e	59	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+1
Decca Rec .60a	4	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
Deere 1.35e	22	27½	26¾	27	+ ¼
Deere pf 1 40	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅜
Deisel 1½e		13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	9	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Del Lack&W	20	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Det Ed .30g	25	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
Devoe&RayA 1	1	19	18½	19	+ ¾
Den&RioGW pf	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Diam Mat 1½	5	27½	26⅞	27½	+1¼
Diam M pf 11½	4	38	38	38	+ ½
Diam T M 1e	4	9	9	9	
Dis C-S h2.22	24	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+1
Dixie-Vort ½e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 14
Dix-Vor A2½	7	39½	39½	39½	— ½
Doehler D13½e	7	55¾	55¼	55¾	+ ¼
Dome M .40g	10	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
Douglas Air 5e	8	59½	58¾	59½	+ ⅞
Dow Chem (3)	1	133½	133½	133½	+1½
DresserM 1⅓e	4	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ½
Dunhill Int	4	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
du Pont 4¼e	7	136	135⅞	136	+ ¼
du P't of 4½	3	126	126	126	
East Air Lines	12	32¼	32	32	+ ¼
East Roll Mill	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Eastman (5)	2	149½	149½	149½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	36	36	36	+ ⅛
Edis Bros .80a	3	13½	13¾	13½	+ ⅜
El Auto 2¼e	8	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ½
Elec Boat (1e)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
El&Mus .06g	17	2¼	2¼	2¼	
El Pow & Lt	7	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
El P&L $6 pf	6	30⅜	30	30	+ ¼
El P&L $7 pf	4	33¾	33	33	+ ¼
El Paso G 2 40	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
El Stor Bat 2	2	35	35	35	+ ½
Endi-John 3	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
End-John pf 5	2	110	110	110	+ ½
Eng Pub Serv	12	31¼	31⅛	31¼	+ ⅛
Eng PS $6pf 6	2	68	67½	68	+ ¾
Erie RR (1e)	8	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
Erie RR ct 1e	69	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
Erie RR pf A5	6	40½	40	40¼	+ ⅜
EurekaVC .10e	2	4	4	4	+ ¼
Evans Prod	5	6½	6	6½	+ ½
Ex-Cello 2.60	4	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ½
Fairb Mor 1a	1	55½	54⅜	55½	
Fajardo Sug 2	5	23⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
Fed L&T 1¾e	21	9	8¾	9	+1¼
Fed Light pf 6	1	89	89	89	+1
Fed Min & S 4	4	41	40⅞	41	+ ½
Fed M T (.40)	4	33¼	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
Fed D St .45g	*3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	+ ⅛
Fed DS pf4¼a	1	82½	82	82½	+4
Fid P F 1.60a	4	43½	43¼	43¾	
Firest Tr ⅜g	18	26½	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
First NSt 2½	12	33	32⅜	33	+ ¼
Flintkote .90e	15	16½	16⅜	16½	
Florence 2		26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅜
Follansbee Stl	12	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Follansbee pf5	1	33¾	33½	33½	
Food Fair St 1	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
Food Ma 1¾e	3	41	40½	41	+ ½
Foster Wheeler	14	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅜
Foster & 1½	1	17	17	17	
Francisco Sug	3	6	5¾	6	— ¼
Freeport S (2)	16	36	35¾	35¾	
Fruehauf 1.40	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
Gair Robt ¼e	21	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Gair pf 1.20	1	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
Gamewell (3e)	1	20½	20	20¼	+ ¼
Gar Wood ¼g	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Gar Wd pf ½	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
Gaylord C ½a	3	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gen Am I .40e	8	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tr 2e		39¼	39	39⅛	+ ¼
Gen Bak .15g	4	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	16	5⅜	5	5	
Gen Cable	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Cable A	5	9	8½	8¾	— ¼
Gen Cab pf 7k	2	78½	77½	78½	+ ½
Gen Cigar 1a	3	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	72	32⅜	31¾	32⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Foodl.70e	9	35½	34⅜	35¼	+ ⅞
Gen F pf 4½	1	114	114	114	+1½
Gen G & El A	29	2¼	2	2⅛	
Gen Motors (2)	192	45¼	44⅞	45	
Gen Mot pf(5)	4	129	128¾	129	— ⅛
Gen O Ad .20e	4	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ¼
Gen Prec (1)	1	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
Gen Pr I .30e	12	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
Gen P Ink pf 6	1	105	105	105	+1¼
Gen Pub Serv	5	½	½	½	
Gen Ry S 1¼e	4	13¾	13½	13½	
Gen Real&Ut	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Gen Refr 1.20e	15	18	17½	17¾	+ ¼
Gen Shoe ¼g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Gen St pf(6k)	1	67⅞	67	67½	+ ⅛
Gen Tel(1.60)	3	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Gen T&R (1e)	2	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
Gillette (.45e)	10	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Gillette pf (5)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¾
Gimbel Bros	32	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Glidden .30g	6	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Goodrich (1e)	9	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
Goodrich pf 5	2	84¾	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅜
Good'rTR1¼e	29	26½	25⅝	26½	+1
Goth Hos ¼e	10	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
Graham-Paige	50	1⅛	1	1	
Granby .60a	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Granite C .35e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
Gt N I O ct 2e	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
Gt Nor pf (2e)	31	23½	23	23½	+ ½
Gt West Sug 2	5	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
Gt W Sug pf 7	3	140½	139½	140½	+ ½
Green HL (2a)	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
Greyhound(1a)	10	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ¼
Greyh'd pf .55	14	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
Guantan Sugar	1	2½	2½	2½	
GrumAirc1½e	3	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob&Oh	45	4⅞	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
GulfMpf 2½e	7	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅝
Hall Print 1a	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
Harb-W 1⅓e	8	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Hayes In 1½e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	10	1½	1½	1½	
Hazel Atlas 5	2	95⅛	94¾	94⅞	— ⅛
Hercul P 2½e	2	74¾	74	74¾	+ ¾
Hires-(J)½e)		11 6¾	16¾	16¾	
Holland F (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Hollander (1a)	3	8	7¾	8	
Holly Sugar(1)	2	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
Homestake	26	54½	53⅜	54¼	+1
Hou-HerB.80e	7	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	7	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Howe Snd 3a	2	33	33	33	+ ½
Hudson & Man	15	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
Hudson&M pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Hudson B (h2)	21	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
Hudson Motor	13	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	3	1	1	1	

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by Associated Press

Thursday	42.2	Prev day	42.0
M'th ago	41.3	Year ago	38.3
'42-3 high	42.2	'42-3 low	32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Illinois Cent	8	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
Ill Cen L L 4	1	38	37½	38	+1
Ill Cent pf	1	19½	19½	19½	
Indian Refin	11	11⅞	11½	11⅞	Jan 14
Ind P&L .30g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Indus Rayon 2a	3	35	34⅞	35	
Inger-Rand (6)	1	9 ½	92½	92½	+1½
Inland St 4½e	2	66	65	66	+2½
Inspir Cop 1	21	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Interc'n R 1e	8	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
Interlake ½e	31	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
Int Bus Ma 6a	3	145¾	145½	145½	— ¼
Int Harvest 2a	29	58½	57¾	58	+ ½
Int Harv pf 7	1	164	163½	164	+ ½
Int Hydro El A	5	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Int Mer Marine	68	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ¼
Int Mint'is ½e	26	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Int Mint'is pf 4	3	62½	62	62	+ ½
Interl Mining¼g	7	4¼	4	4⅛	
Int Nick Can 2	31	29

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
11 2½s 68-63	100.21	100.20	100.21

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
12 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	92¼	92	92¼
5 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	74¾	74½	74¾
16 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	65¾	65¾	65¾
13 Aleghany Inc 5s 50	57½	57	57½
19 Am&For P 5s 2030	80	79¾	80
3 Am Int 5½s 49	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
51 Am T&T 3s 56	109⅛	109	109⅛
2 Am Tobasso 3s 62	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 Am WW&E 6s 75	99	99	99
6 Ann Arbor 4s 95	70	69¾	69¾
23 Arm Del 4s 57	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Arm Del 4s 55	105	104¾	105
42 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	97¼	96⅞	97¼
7 Atl & Birm 4s 33	33¾	33¼	33⅜
23 AC Line 1st 4s 52	89¼	89¼	89¼
64 AC Line cfc 4s 52	76⅜	76¼	76¼
23 AC Line 4½s 64	64½	64½	64½
21 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	33¼	33	33¼
5 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	30	30	30
23 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	63¾	63⅜	63¾
12 B&O 95 st A	34½	34	34½
10 B&O 95 st C	37¼	37¼	37¼
5 B&O 2000 st D	33¾	33¾	33⅜
37 B&O 96 st F	34¼	34	34⅛
166 B&O cv st	27	26½	27½
17 B&O 4s 48	63	62½	62½
25 B&OPLE&WWV 4s 51	55⅛	55	55
11 B&O S W st	44	43	53
47 B&O T C 4s 59	49	49	49
3 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	65½	64	64½
17 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	99⅝	99	99⅝
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102¾	102¾	102⅝
4 Beth Stl 3s 60	101	101	101
80Boston&Me 4½s 70	44¼	43⅝	44
15 Boston&Me 4s 60	75	74⅞	75
16 Bos & NY Airl 4s 55	25	24½	25
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104¾	104¾	-04¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	114¾	114¾	114¾
16 Buf R&P 57 st	38¼	37½	37¾
11 Bur C R&No 5s 34	12¾	12¼	12¾
6 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	12½	12¼	12½
18 Bush Term 5s 55	61	61½	61
3 Bush Term 4s 52	81	81	81
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	114⅜	114½	114½
30 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	111¾	111¼	111¼
2 CanNat Ry 4½s 57	112⅞	112¾	112¾
15 Can Pac 5s 54	98	97½	98
2Can Pac 4½s 46	102	102	102
20 Can Pac 4½s 60	92	92¼	92⅛
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	99	99	99
3 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	8½	8¾	8⅝
19 Cen of Ga 5s C	8	7¾	7¾
22 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	26¼	26⅛	26⅛
8 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	71½	71½	71½
15 Cen Pac 5s 60	57¾	57¼	57¾
17 Cen Pac 1st 49	89½	89⅛	89¼
10 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	75½	75	75
13 Cen R R N J 5s 87	23	21	23
251 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	23	20⅞	20⅞
85 Cen R R N J 4s 87	20½	19¼	20½
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
6 C&O 4½s 92	131	131	131
11 C&O 3½s 96 D	103½	103¼	103½
5 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
31 Chi i&Alton 3s 49	17⅞	17½	17¾
8 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	76¼	76	76⅛
11 CB&Q 4½s 77	67½	67	67
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	84	84	84
10 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98¾	98¾	98¾
25 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	96⅞	96⅜	96¾
66 Chi & E Ill inc 97	35½	35½	35½
2 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	40½	40½	40½
13 ChiGtWest 4s 88	71	70¼	70¾
1 Chi I & L 6s 47	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
5 Chi I & L 5s 66	8	8	8
5 Chi I & L 4s 74	31⅝	31½	31½
183 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	20	20¼	20⅜
290 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	5½	5½	5½
14 CM&SP 4½s 89P	46½	46½	46½
38 CM&SP 4½s 89C	46⅜	46⅜	46½
20 CM&SP 4½s 89E	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
2 CM&SP gen 4s 89	46⅛	45¾	45¾
5 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	42¼	42¼	42¼
13 Chi&NW 6½s 36	43⅝	43½	43¼
12 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
54 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	37½	37½	37½
95 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	4⅝	4½	4½
56 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	25¼	25	25¼
46 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	25¼	25⅛	25¼
27 Chi & NW 4s 87	37	37	37
6 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	37¼	37¼	37¼
27 CRI & P 4½s 52A	23⅝	23¼	23½
31 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
24 CRI & P 4s 88	37⅝	37	37
207 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	21⅞	21½	21⅞
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	108	108
12 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	98½	98¼	98¼
15 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
12 Childs Co 5s 57	42¾	42½	42½
7 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	32½	32	32½
2 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
5 Cin Un Term 3⅜s 69	111	111	111
55 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48	47¾	48
25 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	76½	76	76½
1 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	69	69	69
25 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	67¼	67	67¼
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	62	62	62
10 Col & So 4½s 80	26¼	26	26¼
5 Col & So 4½s 80 ct	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	95½	95¼	95½
11 Columbia G 5s 1961	91¼	91	91
16 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	109¼	109	109¼
23 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104	104	104
15 Coon Edis 3½s 48	105⅝	105½	105½
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
3 Con Rys 4s 56	33½	33½	33½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	33½	33½	33½
2 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	27¾	27½	27½
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	30	30	30
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97⅛	97½	97½
29 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58	57¾	57¾
25 Del & Hud 4s 37	25	24½	24½
30 D&RG 4s 36	24½	24¼	24¼
24 D&RG West 5s 55	5¼	5	5¼
139 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	4¾	4½	4¾
80 D&RG West 5s 78	20¾	20	20¼
5 D Moin&FtDds 35ct	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3 Det T Tun 4½s 61	87¼	87¼	87¼
20 Dul Missabe&I 3½s62	106½	106½	106½
12 El Paso&SW 5s 65	66	65¾	66
14 Erie 4½s 2015	56½	56¼	56½
8 Erie 4s 95	95	94⅞	94⅞
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
37 Fla E Cst 5s 74	23½	23	23½
2 Gen Stl2Cast 5½s 49	98¾	98½	98½
15 Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	21	20¾	21
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
34 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	104½	103⅞	104½
5 Gt Nor 5s 73	94½	94½	94½
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	86½	86½	86½
23 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87	86½	87
25 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100	99⅝	100
87 Gt Nor 3s 67	80⅛	80	80⅛
5 G Bay & W deb A	65	65	65
2 G Bay & W deb B	10½	10½	10½
4 Gulf M & N 5s 50	88¾	88¾	88¾
10 Gulf M & Ohio 4½ 75	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	56¼	56¼	56¼
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
25 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48	47¾	47¾
12 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	22	21⅝	21⅝
25 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102	102	102
25 Ill Cen 3½s 52	44	44	44
4 Ill Cen 3½s 52 reg	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
29 Ill Cen 4s 52	54⅛	53¼	53¼
20 Ill Cen 4s 53	49¾	49¾	49¾
55 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	50	49¾	50
15 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	53⅝	53½	53⅝
33 Ill Cen 5s 55	59	58½	59
26 C&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	50	49¾	50
19 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45½	45¼	45½
72 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	26¾	25⅞	26⅜
1 Inspirat C Con 4s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
111 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	9⅛	9	9⅛
29 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
17 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	28	27¾	28
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	28	28	28
9 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	41½	41	41½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
19 Int T&T 4½s 52	67⅝	67½	67⅝
42 Int T&T 5s 55	70¾	70¼	70½
3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s 61	95	95	95
13 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	68¼	68¼	68¼
19 K C South 5s 50	73½	73	73⅜
14 K C South 3s 50	64½	64⅜	64½
1 K C Term 4s 60	109½	109½	109½
23 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88⅝	87½	88⅝
25 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	88½	87¾	88½
2 Leh & N Eng 4s 65 A	94¾	94¾	94¾
10 Leh C&N 4½s 54 C	76⅝	76¾	76½
25 Leh Val NY2¼½s 50	58	57¼	58
18 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	39½	39¼	39½
43 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36½	36	36¼
59 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	35¼	34½	34½
20 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	99	99	99
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83	83	83
10 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103½	103¾	103½
6 Lou&N 4½s 2003	96½	96¼	96¼
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86½	86½	86½
16 McKess & Rob 5½s 56	107	106¾	107
2 L & N Pad & M 4s 46	105	105	105
5 MilNor cn 4½s 39	42	42	42
104 MisSpartaNW 4s 47	31⅜	31	31⅜
2 M Stl. rfg 5s 62	2½	2½	2½
8 M & StL 4s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
19 MSP&SSM grtd 5s 38	17¾	17¼	17¾
347 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	18¼	18	18¼
23 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	42⅞	42½	42½
10 M-K Tex aj 5s 67	21¾	21¾	21¾
64 M-K-T 4½s 78	37¾	37½	37½
52 M-K-Tex 1st 4½s 90	42½	42¼	42¼
31 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	35¾	35¾	35¾
271 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	8⅛	7½	7½
31 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	39¼	39	39
156 Mo Pac 5s 77	39⅝	39	39
17 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	39	39	39
5 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	39¾	39¼	39¼
91 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	39¾	38¾	38¾
187 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	14¾	14	14
15 Mor & Essex 5s 55	37½	37½	37½
52 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	33¾	33	33½
23 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39¼	39	39¼
1 NashCha&StL 4s 78	69½	69½	69½
2 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 N Orl Term 4s 53	83	82½	83
5 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	56¼	56¼	56½
5 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	45½	45½	45½
13 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	55	54⅞	55
97 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54½	54	54⅜
134 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49¼	49	49¼
12 NYC cn 4s 98	53¾	53¾	53
21 NYC 3¾s 46	99½	99½	99½
137 NYC cv 3¼s 52	69⅝	69¼	69⅝
3 NYC&Hr 3¾s 97	78½	78½	78½
3 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	54	54	54
3 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	101	101	101
21 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	80	79¾	80
68 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67¾	67⅜	67¾
9 NY Dock cv 5s 47	87	87	87
6 NY Dock Co 4s 51	66¾	66½	66⅝
2 NY Edis 3¼ 65	108	108	108
9 NY Edis 3½s 66	108½	108¼	108½
72 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	61	59½	61
90 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41	40	40⅞
2 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	52½	52½	52½
56 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39	38	38¼
19 NYNH&H 4s 55	36¼	36	36¼
11 NYNH&H 4s 56	36	36	36
30 NYNH&H 4s 57	9¾	9½	9¾
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	33½	33½	33½
25 NY O W rfg 4s 92	7⅝	7¾	7½
25 NY O W gen 4s 55	2⅝	2⅜	2½
1 NY Ry 6s 58 st	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 NY S&W gen 5s 40	13¼	13¼	13¼
80 NY W&Bost 4½s 40	10½	10	10
5 NL&O Pow 5s 55A	110½	100⅝	100⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
25 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	31	30⅞	30⅞
3 Norf Sou 4½s 98	74	74	74
70 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68¼	68	68½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	56½	56½	56½
21 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52	52	52
17 Nor Pac 4s 97	77	76½	77
31 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	12½	12	12⅛
17 Onio Ed 3¾s 72	108½	108⅜	108⅜
2 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	103½	103½	103½
16 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99⅝	99½	99⅝
10 Pac G&E 3s 71	103	103	103
5 Pac G&E 4s 64	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
2 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	103½	103½	103½
4 Para Pict 4s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	68¼	68¼	68¼
12 Pen Co 4s 63	102¾	102½	102¾
4 Pen Gl Sand 3½s 60	104	104	104
9 Pen P&AL 4½s 74	100	100	10
5 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	107	106⅞	107
37 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	103	102¾	103
10 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92	91¾	91¾
9 Penn RR gen 4¼s 81	97⅝	97½	97½
2 Penn RR 4¼s 84E	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
12 Penn RR 3¾s 70	91	90⅝	91
26 Penn RR 3½s 52	91¼	91	91¼
1 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	6½	6½	6½
10 Pere Marp 5s 56	75½	75½	75½
20 Perc Marq 4½s 80	61	60⅝	60⅝
5 Pere Marq 4s 55	66½	66¼	66½
5 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	102½	102½	102½
21 Phila Co 4¼s 61	99½	98¾	99
11 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111¼	111⅛	111¼
143 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	10	9⅝	10
46 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 st	23⅜	22¾	23⅜
8 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	105	105	105
5 PCC & St L 4½s 77	101½	101½	101½
2 PCC & SL 4s 53F	110	110	110
1 Pitt Coke & Lr 4½s 52	96	96	96
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	55½	55½	55½
10 Port Gen El 4½s 60	92½	92	92¾
6 Potomac El P 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95¾	95¾	95¾
11 Prov Sec 4s 57	8¼	8¼	8¼
10 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105	104¾	104¾
18 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	64¾	64½	64½
11 Rio Gr W ctf 4s 49	31½	31½	31½
9 RI Ark & Lat½s34	25¼	25¼	25⅛
14 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	99¾	99¾	99¾
163 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	84	83¼	84
5 StLIM&S 4sR&G 33ct	83	83	83
42 StLPco&NW5s48	46⅞	46¾	46⅞
30 St L S F 5s 50 B	23¼	23	23¼
121 St L S F 4½s 78	23¼	23	23⅜
70 St L S F 4s 50 A	21½	21¼	21¼
51 St L S F 4s 50A ct	21	20⅝	20⅝
87 St L SW 5s 52	50⅜	50	50⅜
46 St L SW rfg 5s 80	31¼	30⅝	30⅞
34 St L SW 1st 4s 89	88	87¼	88
25 StP&KCStL4¼s41	19½	18⅞	19½
10 StPEGrTrk4½s47	7½	7½	7½
35 Seab AL cn 6s 45	16¾	16½	16¾
8 SeaAL6s45ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
79 Sea AL 4s 50st	32	31½	32
5 SeaAL4s 50 unst	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
27 SeaALrfg4s59	17	16⅝	16¾
14 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	15⅞	15¾	15¾
16 Sea-AllFla 6s 35Act			

16 7-32	16 5-32	16 7-32
3 Shell Un 2½s 54	99⅜	99⅜
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	40	40
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	103	103
30 Sou Pac 4½s 68	56⅛	56⅛
57 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53½	53
5 So Pac 4½s 49	54¼	54¼
57 So Pac rfg 4s 55	74⅜	73⅝
40 So Pac ct 4s 49	79¾	78¾
76 So Pac 3¾s 46	96½	96⅛
24 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	95⅞	95½
21 So So SPTer 4s 50	89	88¾
3 South Ry 6½s 56	95	94¾
24 South Ry gen 6s 56	90	89¾
13 South Ry cn 5s 94	94¾	94½
32 South Ry gen 4s 56	72½	71¼
14 South Ry Mem 5s 96	86	85⅝
20 So Ry 4s St L 51	81½	81½
3 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	104½	104½
4 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105½	105½
5 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¾	104½
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	102	102
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅝	105⅝
5 Tex&N Orl 5s 43	101¼	101¼
18 Tex&PPac 5s 79C	70½	70⅜
11 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	70½	70¼
62 Third Ave aj 5s 60	24	23⅜
8 Third Ave 4s 60	65¾	65
17 Un Pac 2½s 80	107⅞	107½
2 Un Pac 3½s 71	97⅜	97¼
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	96	96
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	99⅜	99
4 Un Stockyds 4¾s 51	94	94
14 Va&SW cn 5s 58	75	75
5 Va&SW 1st 5s 2003	92	92
2 Virgn Ry 3¾s 66	109⅞	109¾
35 Wabash 4½s 91	38½	38¼
3 Wabash 4s 81	46½	46½
4 Wabash 4s 71	86½	86¼
2 Walwrth 4s 55	92½	92½
2 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	32½	32½
17 West Shore 4s 2361	45¼	45
4 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	43½	43½
2 West Va Pa Pow 3s 54	103½	103½
20 Westn Md 5½s 77A	96	96
10 Westn Md 4s 52	89¾	89¾
7 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	40	39½
6 Westn PPac 5s 46 asd	40	39⅝
30 Western Un 5s 51	90¼	90
15 Western Un 5s 60	85⅞	85¾
14 Western Un 4½s 50	90⅞	90½
17 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	89⅞	89⅞
1 Wilso & Co 4s 55	105½	105½
36 Wis Cen 4s 49	50¾	50¾
12 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	16¾	16½
2 Young S&T cv 4s 48	103	103
7 Yong S & T 3¼s 60	99	98⅝

Foreign Bonds

1 Antwerp 5s 58	43½	43½	43½
6 Argentine 4s 72 eFb	80½	80⅜	80⅜
7 Argentine 4½s 48	97½	97¼	97¼
8 Argentine 4½s 71	87½	87½	87½
2 Australia 5s 55	89½	89¼	89¼
5 Australia 5s 57	89¼	89¼	89¼
9 Australia 4½s 56	87½	86⅞	87½
9 Brazil 8s 41	38	38	83
3 Brazil 6½s 27-57	35½	35½	35½
6 Brisbane 5s 57	91½	91½	92½
2 Brisbane 5s 50	92	92	92
4 Buen A 4⅜s 77	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
1 Buen A 4⅜s Apr 76	72½	72½	72½
16 Canada 5s 52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Canada 4s 60	108⅞	108½	108½
3 Canada 3¼s 61	102½	102½	102½
33 Canada 3s 63	99½	99	99½
24 Canada 3s 67	99½	98⅞	99½
5 Canada 2½s 45	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Chile MtBk6¾s 61asd	20	20	20
3 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	20	20	20
3 Chile 7s 42	21¾	21¾	21¾
26 Chile 6s 69 asd	21½	21½	21½
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb	21¾	21¾	21¾
5 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	21½	21½	21½
10 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
4 Chile 6s 62 asd	21½	21½	21½
3 Colom 3s 70	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 Colom Mt Bk 7s 46	30¾	30¾	30¾
2 Colom Mt Bk 7s 47	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Cuba 5½s 45	111	111	111
30 Cuba 4½s 77	77	76½	77
1 Denmark 6s 42	52	52	52
1 Dom 5½s 69 ext	72	72	72
1 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	13½	13½	13½
1 Minas Ger 6½s 58	21	21	21
6 Minas Ger 6¼s 59	21	21	21
5 N Sou Wales 5s 57	90½	90½	90½
4 N Sou Wales 5s 88	89¾	88½	88½
10 Peru 7s 59	15	15	15
45 Peru 1st 6s 60	15½	15½	15¾
1 Poland 4½s 63 asd	12½	12½	12½
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	20	20	20
6 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	18¾	18⅜	18¾
11 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	20¾	20½	20¾
29 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	19⅜	19½	19⅜
7 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	65½	65½	65½
5 Urug 3¾s 4s 4½s 79	68	67⅝	68
1 Urug 3¼s 84	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
2 Urug cv 3¾s 4s 4¼s 79	61¼	61¼	61

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 8,943,000; previous day, 14,507,100; week ago, 15,150,400; year ago, 7,443400; two years ago, 7,065,400; Jan. 1 to date, 138,810,400; year ago, 107,598,350; two years ago, 139,681,000.

Dividend Declarations

Liquidating

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
United P S Corp	80c	..	1-27	1-18
Interim				
Reynolds Tobacco (R. J.) com and B	35c	Q	2-15	1-25
Roan Ant Cop Mi Ltd	15c	..	1-28	1-23
Extra				
Best & Co	40c	..	1-30	1-23
Bulock's, Inc (Los Ang)	$1	..	1-28	1-15
Chain Store Real Est Trust (Mass.)	20c	..	2- 1	1-20
Frankin Fire Ins	$1	..	2- 1	1-20
New Haven Bk	$1	..	2- 1	1-22
Wallingford Bk & Tr	25c	..	1-10	1- 5
Irregular				
First Boston Corp	$1	..	1-30	1-23
Lowell Bleachery, Inc	50c	..	1-20	1-13
Regular				
Aluminum, Ltd	$2	Q	3- 5	2-17
Best & Co	40c	Q	1-30	1-23
Broadway Dept. Stores	25c	..	2- 1	1-20
Do pf	$1.25	Q	2- 1	1-20
Bullocks, Inc pf (Los Ang)	$1.25	Q	2- 1	1-12
Can Inv Fd Ltd sp shrs	4c	Q	2- 1	1-15
Do ord	4c	Q	2- 1	1-15
Cent Ariz L&P $7 pf	$1.75	Q	2-

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Miss Lenroot Believes War Won't Change Women's Place as Children's Guardians

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 4

Editor's Note: The following article is written by Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, on problems that concern mothers and children now and in the postwar world.

By Katharine F. Lenroot
Chief, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The tasks women are called upon to perform in any generation or in any period of history may differ greatly. Woman's fundamental role never changes. She is the guardian of childhood and of the future welfare of the race. She may see her function of motherhood narrowly, as merely a relationship to her own children and her own home; she may give it all the depth and breadth of a community or a nation, or even of a world. If she does so, her efforts to broaden the scope of her motherly impulses will redound in greater riches for her own family.

But women in America, and in fact everywhere, believe this: there will be no age of mankind in which the mothering of the race will be dispensed with or mechanically performed, as machines now perform so much of the labor of men; childhood will always need nurturing, in mind and spirit as well as in material things; and the best guardians of childhood will always be mothers.

When we get the truth clearly in mind we have a better perspective, I think, on things that are happening to our nation during this war, and the place of women, both in the war effort and in plans for the postwar period. We have established a measure for the value of the work a woman performs. We see more clearly that she may, and often must, go out of her home in order to conserve and safeguard it, to insure for her children, and all children, a larger measure of opportunity for health, education, and joy. This is a different matter from deliberately abdicating her motherly function, turning the responsibility for her children over to strangers and setting forth to "live her own life." Few American mothers, I am happy to say, show the slightest inclination to do that.

Before this war began we had many women throughout the nation who were deeply concerned with the national housekeeping, with their state and community housekeeping. They realized that many things needed to be put in order, so that their own and other people's children might grow up in a healthful atmosphere. They saw that ignorance, intolerance and evil moral influence cannot be kept outside the boundaries of one neighborhood if they flourish in the adjoining one, and that enlightened motherhood labors to bring about the good environment everywhere.

Broad Sense of Motherhood

It is motherhood in this sense that has provided the impetus in the United States for much of the real social process that has been made: our educational system, our state and national laws for the abolition of child labor and for the safeguarding of childhood's rights in a free world. The passage of the Social Security Act in 1935 marked the culmination of a long series of efforts to underpin American family life, dating back almost to colonial days. It marked also the beginning of a new era of social consciousness in the United States, which is meeting a supreme challenge in the war period, and which must be prepared to grapple with new and urgent problems after victory is achieved.

There was so much to do—and seemingly no more time to do it in—when war broke. If only our house had been in order, if only we had had basic services and wise laws everywhere, we would have been so much better able to meet the wartime dangers to childhood and family life.

The wartime picture of America most of us know. Hundreds of thousands of families picking up and moving from the old environment into military areas and war production centers, where they are needed to help win the war. Breadwinners called into the armed forces, doctors and nurses mobilized, women replacing men at factory jobs, in civilian defense and other critical war work.

Participate in War Effort

Women feel they must assume important responsibility in the war effort, and rightly so. There will be no doing of these other jobs of making life better for children unless we keep them safe from those enemies who would utterly destroy our way of life. That job must be done first, and it is only an extension of the ideals of womanhood for women to help in doing it. Meeting the emergency involves no more fundamental change in the role of women than for a woman to turn fireman if her house happened to be burning down.

We must, as women, approach the challenge of the war period wisely and intelligently. It would be foolish indeed if mothers of young children were the first to take war jobs, leaving to others the problem of safeguarding their children's lives. It is national policy to recruit mothers of young children, only if all other labor supply is exhausted. Some such women may have to work for personal reasons, others because lack of housing makes it impossible to bring more workers into their areas. When this is so, other women—the community as a whole—must help these women meet their child-care responsibilities. In general though, it is the women without children, and those with older children, who should be called on first for jobs in war plants. There are still in the United States 16 million women who are not in the labor market and who have no children under 16.

However wise our recruitment policies, it seems that in many industrial areas the problem of care for children of working mothers is becoming acute. For this reason the Federal Government, the States, and the communities must be prepared to face a wartime child-care problem so that the children of the nation may not suffer neglect. At present there are some 32 states which have reported to the Children's Bureau that they have statewide committees on child care. Very often these are committees or subcommittees of the state defense councils. The programs of services offered by the communities include counseling service for women who are considering taking jobs, to help them decide whether they should do so, and what care their children should receive while they are at work; day care centers and nursery schools for preschool children; foster family day care and homemaker service for preschool and school-age children; training courses for child-care volunteers; and before- and-after-school programs which provide activities and recreation in school work shops, playgrounds, gymnasiums, libraries, and other facilities for school children.

We are inclined to think of children of preschool age as those most needing care when the mother is out of the home. The present rise in the delinquency rate in the industrial areas warns us that this is not a fact. Children of school age and adolescent children need to feel that they have a "home base" and someone in the home who knows where they are and what they are doing after school.

These Are Tomorrow's Citizens

Foster home care on a 24-hour basis has long been considered one of the best mediums for care of children who could not remain in their own homes. In the present war emergency foster day homes may prove to be an excellent resource in caring for children whose mothers work. Such homes can meet the needs of young children who go from them to nursery school as well as of the older children who return there when classes are out. But it is well to understand that such foster homes will need careful supervision.

If one views the wartime problem as a whole, there is more than production work to be accomplished, vital and urgent as this is. There is the home task of maintaining family life and safeguarding the children's right to happiness in a normal environment.

Communities have an obligation to act vigorously to overcome the overcrowding of houses and schools, the lack of play space, and recreational facilities for young people, and the neglect of children whose mothers are out of the home all day. Many communities are taking vigorous action. They are establishing training courses for mothers and for child-care aides. They are instituting before- and-after-school activities to meet the varied needs of children.

Will Return to Home

I believe that when the victory is won, women will be the homemakers again, as they always were and still are. Their first responsibility will be to their children, then as now. Many will be gainfully employed, especially as their children grow older, but I do not look for any social change that will contradict the essential function of motherhood. It is significant that many of the women now an integral part of England's fighting and production forces, have said that they look forward to the day when they may turn again to home duties. I think it will be so in the United States as well.

But there is a postwar challenge for America's Women. It is the same challenge they faced before the war: to expand their social vision, to see beyond the walls of their homes, to help to make their community, their state and their nation a place where the welfare and the opportunity of children are safeguarded as well as present knowledge makes possible. It is not enough to preserve democracy, we must extend its benefits to every child. This war is helping many of us to see that the kind of world we want must be worked for, and fought for, until it is fully realized.

Fourth of 30 articles

Gracie Allen and her husband, George Burns, waving a welcome to friends.

'Gracie' Also Noted in Role of Hostess

By Eloise Pattillo Hendrick
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Beverly Hills, California

Meatless days hold no terror for Gracie Allen.

In fact, one can scarcely imagine anything holding terror for the radio and film comedienne, after visiting with her as I did recently in her beautiful early-American home in Beverly Hills.

Miss Allen—it is difficult for even a stranger to resist calling her "Gracie"—is as effervescent and bird-like as her radio self but not the slightest feather-headed.

The way she disposed of the meatless-day situation was typical. Because everyone else would be doing it, where was the problem?

Miss Allen and her husband, George Burns, are known for their cordial hospitality. They like to entertain at home and their favorite way of entertaining now is buffet style, with 10 or 12 couples as guests.

"We haven't a butler now—but who has any more?" she laughed. "When I phone my friends and tell them that it's going to be buffet—that they'll have to do everything themselves—they don't object and just love it."

She always uses her loveliest china, silver, and linens. The guests serve themselves in the Georgian dining room, then take their trays or plates to card tables in the charming rumpus room, and after the meal, stack the used dishes and take them to the kitchen.

For menus there is always a choice of two main dishes. A turkey, generally, and something down-to-earth like pigs' feet, sauerkraut and wieners, lamb stew, or meat loaf. These homey concoctions are attractively placed on a handsome big silver tray. Miss Allen smiled as she mentioned the turkey. It was funny, she said, but everyone seemed to prefer the other meat dish. "They'll keep coming back for another helping of Minnie's lamb stew, but the turkey just stays!"

Minnie, a kindly Austrian woman, is a much-prized member of the Burns' household, and they consider her the best cook in Beverly Hills. She has been with them five years.

One of Minnie's dishes most frequently used for their parties is chicken paprika. A popular and attractive vegetable dish consists of patty squash, steamed, with centers scooped out and filled with peas. For salads, a bowl of greens marinated in French dressing is the favorite.

The answer to the dessert question is simple. "I've never liked ice cream and cake," Gracie Allen remarked. "Yet that's what you usually get when you go out. So, I decided that at my own parties we'd have pies."

Minnie is a superlative pie-maker, and her specialties are berry pies, with whipped cream.

Dinner is served at 7:30, and later in the evening, the guests are served some of Minnie's homemade doughnuts or her Austrian coffee cake, schnecken. Those doughnuts are famous among the Burns' friends. The husband of a certain widely read movie columnist always makes it a point to slip back into the kitchen to thank Minnie for the delicious dinner, and one evening he was given a bag of doughnuts to take home!

Getting congenial people together is Gracie Allen's recipe for a successful dinner party. Ninety per cent of their friends enjoy games but the other 10 per cent like nothing better than to gather around a piano and sing old songs. "Very old songs," she added, "20 or 30 years old." George Burns has a rare faculty for remembering the verses of all the old popular songs, and he likes to sing a verse and make his friends guess the chorus.

The large bay window by which we sat in the rumpus room overlooked the garden and swimming pool. Miss Allen remarked that in the past, when larger parties were the order of the times, it had been their custom to have the pool covered over to provide a floor for an orchestra and dancing. The garden and pool now serve as a place for their children Sandra and Ronnie—ages 8 and 7—to entertain their young friends with picnics and swimming parties. The youngsters usually feast on barbecued hamburgers and weiners and help themselves to bottles of pop stuck in masses of chopped ice on a big red wheelbarrow.

Tawny and red chrysanthemums were gaily abloom in the garden. Miss Allen indicated a clump of broad-leaved plants against one wall. They were her hollyhocks. The gardener never would put any in for her—they were too "ordinary" he always protested—so she finally just bought a packet of seeds and planted them herself.

And now for two of the recipes Minnie gave me:

Chicken Paprika

Fryer about 4 pounds, disjointed.
Salt and pepper it and fix flour with 1 teaspoon paprika, roll chicken in it and fry in skillet in fat till golden brown. When chicken is all browned, put it in deep kettle. Fry one medium onion, chopped fine, in butter. When golden brown, add heaping teaspoon paprika, add one cup water and pour over chicken in deep kettle. Cover and simmer slowly till chicken is well done.

Gravy

1 tablespoon flour. Add top of milk or cream, 1 or 2 cups, add this to chicken and let come to boil. When ready to serve chicken add 1 cup sour cream.

Cream Nut Pumpkin Pie

½ teaspoon salt
1 cup honey
2 teaspoons pumpkin pie spice
3 eggs slightly beaten
1½ cups heavy milk
2 cups chopped nut meats

Line pie tin with rich pie pastry, fill with pie filling, and bake in 450° oven for 10 minutes. Reduce to 350° F. and continue baking until knife inserted in center comes out clean.

Variations for Sweetbreads

By Fredrika D. Borchard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sweetbreads — scientifically the thymus gland of the calf, culinarily one of the most dainty and delicious of meats—have always been highly esteemed by lovers of fine food. Their potentialities, however, have been neglected.

The preliminary preparation of sweetbreads is always the same. Keep them chilled until they are to be cooked, and then soak them in cold water for half an hour. Plunge them into boiling salted acidulated water (about ¾ tablespoon vinegar and 1 teaspoon salt to each quart of water; other herbs, spices and seasoning as desired), and simmer slowly—20 minutes if the sweetbreads are later to be broiled, baked or fried, or 30 minutes if they are not to be cooked again. Drain and put into cold water for a couple of minutes, then remove skin, tubes and membranes. Return until needed to water in which they were parboiled. Save the water, of course, to be used as a soup or gravy base.

Sweetbreads and oysters are a tried and true combination, but for sheer unexploited goodness try

Shrimp and Sweetbread Pie

1 lb. boiled shelled shrimp
1 large or two small pairs prepared parboiled sweetbreads broken into pieces
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
3 tablespoons flour
1 cup sweetbread liquor (condense two cups liquid in which sweetbreads were boiled)
¼ cup cream
Salt, pepper, onion juice, Worcestershire sauce, dry mustard, chopped parsley
2 cups mashed potatoes, well seasoned
4 rashers of bacon

Melt butter, add flour, and stir over low flame until blended. Add broth and simmer until thickened. Add halved shrimp and sweetbreads, season well, then add cream and parsley. Pour into a buttered casserole or pie plate. Crisp the bacon, drain and crumble. Mix with prepared mashed potatoes, and use as top crust. Brush with hot bacon fat, dust with paprika, and bake in moderate oven until potato crust is well browned.

Sweetbread and Cucumber Ring

1 large pair sweetbreads, cooked and diced
1 cup diced drained cucumber
1 cup boiled green peas
1 teaspoon minced parsley
3 cups chicken broth
3 tablespoons lemon juice
¼ teaspoon dry mustard
4 drops onion juice
1½ tablespoons gelatin
Salt, white pepper, and a pinch of sugar

Soften the gelatin in three tablespoons cold water, add the hot soup, and stir until dissolved. Allow to cool. Add seasoning, and fold in the peas, cucumbers, parsley and sweetbreads, and allow to chill and mellow for several hours at least. If the occasion warrants, you can substitute ½ cup of nut meats for the peas; the crisp nuts and tender sweetbreads contrast so delightfully. The center of the mold may be filled with almost anything.

The broth of parboiled sweetbreads offers an extra dividend if a few whole cloves and the tiniest speck of garlic are added to it and it is then used as a base for lima bean soup. Remove the cloves before serving, and sprinkle the finished soup with crumbled, crisped bacon.

G.O.P. Gain and Credit Funds Mark Washington Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Once again "the session" convenes and the twenty-eighth Legislature of this State goes into two months packed with lawmaking that will have to last the State for another biennium. Suddenly the spacious Capitol Building is filled with lawmakers, some who have come down from the biggest county, Okanogan, from east of the mountains, from across Pudget Sound, from the Indand Empire, from Grant, Lincoln, Garfield, Jefferson and Franklin, from Kittitas and Klicitat, and all the other of 39 counties.

Two circumstances lead in making this session different: a greatly increased Republican delegation, and instead of the usual biennial deficit in the State treasury, a substantial surplus. From rumblings before the legislators convened, it would appear that party differences will hinge largely on the disposal of this extra money. Two years ago when they faced a deficit, together with huge social security obligations to meet, conservatives in both parties were united against too liberal spenders.

But with a balance in the treasury it is different. Gov. Arthur B. Langlie, Republican, has won repute for wise budgeting and spending of public funds. Under his administration both Seattle and the State have been lifted out of the "red." No one doubts that he will have something decided to say about any allocation of surplus funds.

Meanwhile, the cities are making demands upon the State for financial aid. While the State has been growing "richer" during the war years, the cities have been growing "poorer." The same greatly increased population which has added to the State sales-tax revenues has added to the expense of public service and protection in the cities. Legislation is being proposed in which the State will be called upon to aid cities in meeting the expense of civilian defense.

An "emergency fund" is also proposed by Democratic leaders through which State funds would be available in case of wartime emergencies which might come up and which would otherwise mean the calling of a special session of the Legislature before action could be taken. Such a fund is not generally favored by Republican legislators. There are 26 Democrats in the Senate and 20 Republicans; in the House there are 57 Democrats and 42 Republicans.

A forestry bill which provides for State control of both private and State-owned forest lands appears at this time to be generally favored by both parties. The war with its huge demands for lumber has shown up clearly the need for prompt action in conservation and sustained yield practices and the writing on the wall shows that unless the State takes control, the Federal Government will.

Another important measure upon which legislators agree is a much needed corrupt practices act. The way for such a measure has been prepared by the Seattle Municipal League which, although a nonpolitical organization, has prepared data based on reaserch for the measure which will be introduced at this session. The act may require that candidates for public office file election expenses after primaries and that the accuracy of filed statements be investigated and that organizations also file expenses if and when they support candidates or propositions.

To this election reform bill, it is proposed to add a section which will change the present primary law in order to strengthen party responsibility. Seven years ago a change was made from the straight primary in which each voter stated his political party to a blanket primary in which cross voting and independent voting was allowed. It is claimed now that the practice has not only helped to destroy party identity but that cross-voting has been abused by those voting for weak candidates on the opposing side in order to have them defeated in the finals.

Close Business Postwar Ties Urged by Dutch Spokesman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Pleading for growing "discussion, persuasion and public education" on the need for postwar solidarity of purpose among the United Nations, Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, Netherlands Minister for Overseas Territories, sees Allied planning for continuance of the wartime co-operation between government and business immediately important to the peace agenda.

Speaking to 1,000 members and guests of New York's Commerce and Industry Association at the Hotel Commodore Jan. 12, Dr. van Mook held that the vital present place of such preparation was such that lack of it might result in chaos.

"It is of as great importance to prepare systematically for the problems of peace as it had appeared important to prepare for war," he stressed. "It may even be more important, because, in war, at least there is a unity of purpose on each side. To create such a unity of purpose under peace conditions will be the great challenge."

Holland and her colonies already were charting their estimates of need for the problems of the victory era, the Netherlands Minister said.

"If the Netherlands Indies will not be confronted with the vast problem of changing a war industry into a peace industry, they will have to cope with the equally difficult problems of reconstruction," he continued. "Their poverty will force them to concentrate on the importation of capital goods and to limit their import of consumer goods. They will have to rebuild their exports and reconstruct their well-balanced internal agricultural economy. They will have to be a party in any system of world control of raw materials and will again be faced by a pressing population problem, necessitating the colonization of waste lands and the expansion of industry."

Gazetteer-Index Of Latin America Boon to Searchers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Soon it will be a simple matter to locate on the map virtually every town, hamlet, railroad station, mountain, cove, mission station, and Indian tribe in the other republics of the Western Hemisphere—an area more than three times as large as the continental United States.

Dr. John K. Wright, director of the American Geographical Society, has announced that the Society, in co-operation with the Office of Inter-American Affairs, is preparing a gazetteer-index to all of Latin America.

Especially important for the war effort, this gazetteer will do much to lighten the burden of hundreds of military men, research workers, and business men, who now often have to spend weeks locating various places in the tremendous conglomerate of nations, peoples, cities, mountains, rivers, and jungles south of the Rio Grande.

The gazetteer will essentially be an index of the world-famous "Millionth Map" of Hispanic America, which is published by the American Geographical Society and has been under preparation for the past 23 years. The Millionth Map, so called because it is drawn to a scale of 1:1,000,000, covers the area between the southern borders of the United States and Cape Horn in 107 sheets. Assembled, these sheets would form one map, some 35 feet high by 28 feet wide. The map contains approximately 300,000 names, which means that the index giving the locations of all these names will approach the Manhattan telephone book in volume.

While the new gazetteer will take the form of an index to the Millionth Map, Dr. Wright states that it can be used with any map of any part of Latin America, provided only the map uses the Greenwich system of astronomical co-ordinates. Every one of the approximately 300,000 names will be located by the nearest half degree of latitude and longitude, so that the place in question can be spotted with close approximation even on a map on which it doesn't appear.

Union's Immunity Right Faces Test

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 15 (AP)—A labor union official was sentenced to jail here for refusing to give his organization's records to a Federal Grand Jury, and attorneys said appeal of the sentence would provide the first direct United States Appellate Court test of such a union's right to immunity.

Judge Albert W. Johnson held Jasper White of Philadelphia in contempt and sentenced him to 30 days imprisonment for withholding documents in his possession as assistant business agent of Local 542, American Federation of Labor international union of operating engineers.

A jury investigating fraud charges in building of the $40,000,000 naval supply base at nearby Mechanicsburg, Mr. White Jan. 13 in a presentment charging his "conduct and attitude" in refusing union records was such as to hinder and prevent the investigation. The presentment did not say how the records fit into the picture.

The Jury recessed for possibly a month coincident with signing of bench warrants for arrest of nine civilians already indicted in the investigation.

D. S. M. Awarded to Ent For Border Adjustment

CAIRO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Col. Uzal G. Ent of Northumberland, Pa., Chief of Staff of U. S. Army Forces in the Middle East, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal Jan. 13 by the War Department.

The medal was given for Colonel Ent's outstanding service in aiding toward a settlement of the Peruvian-Ecuadorean boundary dispute while has was serving as American Military Attaché in Peru.

Red Cross War Fund Goal In N. Y. C. Over 12 Million

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—A drive to raise $12,920,700 in New York City this year for the Red Cross War Fund campaign has been undertaken under the chairmanship of Colby M. Chester with the assistance of 100,000 volunteer house-to-house canvassers, it was announced Jan. 13. The New York Fund goal is 10.3 per cent of the national goal of $125,000,000 sought and is the largest such fund campaign ever launched here.

BABY FOOD HINTS

Give Plenty of Basic Nutrition

Help baby to get a good daily quota of the basic nutritional foods. One can of Gerber's Strained Liver Soup or Gerber's Strained Carrots or Gerber's Strained Spinach gives an abundance of wholesome food value and Vitamin A. They are watchfully processed to retain their natural Vitamin A and other vitamins and minerals to a high degree.

Gerber's
Baby Foods
Cereals .. Strained Foods .. Chopped Foods

Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
This long established school prepares for home management and positions requiring a knowledge of cookery. One year. Eight Weeks shorter courses. Placement service. Send for catalog.
MISS ALICE BRADLEY
30 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

YES—you, too, can be a Better Cook SAYS AUNT JENNY

SO EASY—just do 2 things!

"I'M TALKIN' to *all* of you, folks," says Aunt Jenny, "good cooks, poor cooks, fair-to-middlin' cooks, everybody! Yes sir, you can *all* be better cooks if you just do these two simple things:

"*One*, get Spry. *Two*, make this dandy receipt. Follow directions exactly, measure accurately an' see what tender, flavory, mouth-meltin' cookies you get. An' *easy*—say, with Spry an' a Spry receipt, if you can measure, you can bake!

"Do *all* your bakin' the Spry way, all your fryin', too. Watch for more Spry receipts, use Spry in your own receipts. Your folks can tell the difference an' they'll tell you so, too. See for yourself—make these cookies today. But don't say, 'Oh, I'll just use the shortenin' I happen to have!' Ordinary shortenin's aren't goin' to give you the same extra delicious results that you get with purer Spry."

Chocolate Nut Refrigerator Cookies

½ cup Spry
¾ teaspoon vanilla
¾ teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar
1 egg, unbeaten
2 ounces chocolate, melted
½ cup walnuts, chopped fine
1¾ cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon soda
¼ cup milk

Blend Spry, vanilla and salt. Add sugar gradually and cream well. Add egg and beat well. Add chocolate and blend. Add nuts. Sift flour with soda and add to creamed mixture, alternately with milk, blending well. Form into 2 rolls about 1 inch in diameter. Chill in refrigerator overnight, or until firm enough to slice. Cut in ⅛-inch slices. Bake on Sprycoated baking sheet in moderate oven (375° F.) 8 to 10 minutes. Makes 6½ dozen.

Spry now comes in useful glass jars. So handy for preserving and storing food.
3-lb. and 1-lb. sizes

G-R-A-V-I-E-S (FOR HOT OR COLD MEATS)
Flavorful and deliciously tempting with TOREX* added. Gravy recipes and cook book sent FREE upon request.
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* Concentrated Beef Bouillon

Olympics Meet Cutters; Bruins to Face Rangers

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the second week end in a row Boston Garden will be the scene of three hockey games in three days, as the Boston Olympics take the ice tonight and Sunday afternoon and the Bruins return to action tomorrow evening.

The Olympics will face off in a two-game series with the star-studded Coast Guard aggregation from Curtis Bay, Md., while the Bruins will play the first of a home-and-home series with the bottom-of-the-league New York Rangers. Sunday, Bruins and Rangers meet again in Madison Square Garden on Eighth Avenue.

The Bruins, incidentally, will be anxious to take the game with the Blue Shirts here, for not only would a victory further consolidate their position as National Hockey League leaders, but it would wipe out the memories of Rangers' last visit here, when Coach Frank Boucher's "new" system of defensive play enabled the New Yorkers to hand Boston its first defeat of the season on home ice.

In First Place

Coast Guard Cutters come here in first place in the Eastern Amateur League, ahead of New York Rovers, Philadelphia Falcons, and the 'Pics in that order. By sweeping the series the Olympics could vault over Rovers and Falcons and come dangerously close to the Cutters, who only took over the lead when they beat Rovers 6-2 Wednesday evening.

This will mark the first time since Nov. 21 that the Coast Guard outfit—easily the best drawing card in the circuit—has come to Boston, and only the second and third games they will have played here. Originally they were scheduled to play at the Garden Dec. 13, but on that night, you may remember, Olympics played one of their exhibition games with Des Smith's Canadian Army team from Montreal.

Hago Returns

Returning to the coaching bench for the Olympics for the first time in more than a week will be Melrose's Hago Harrington, who has been out because of illness. During his absence Trainer Bill Linskey took over the team and directed it to two straight victories over Falcons and Rovers to become the only undefeated mentor in the Eastern League

Also scheduled to return to the Olympics is Gerry Desrosiers of Cambridge, who has been sidelined for more than two months with a broken leg. If Gerry is given permission to play he will see service on the second line with Gerry Bauer and Bob Jeremiah.

First Line Intact

Hago will keep his first line of Ray Chaisson, Ken Lundberg, and Clarence Schmidt intact, and will use Roger Bedard, Bill Meloche, and Hector Rousseau as a third line. Freddie Maloon, ex-Dartmouth captain, will be the spare forward if Desrosiers plays. The defense will find Ty Andersen and Bill Anderson teaming together, and Bob Priestly working with Norm Walker. Craig McClelland will be in goal.

After this week end Priestly is scheduled to join the Army Air Forces, and Coach Harrington already has a new defenseman lined up to take his place. As a matter of fact, if Priestly has to leave any earlier than he expects, Hago will use his new man Sunday.

Sent by Shore

The new player is Ernie Nichols, a solidly built 180-pounder who was recommended by Eddie Shore, whose Springfield team in the American League was transplanted to Buffalo this season. Nichols, whose home is in Calumet, Mich., had a tryout last fall with Shore, who liked the fellow but had no room for him. He sent Ernie to Niagara Falls, but lately was not satisfied because Coach Johnny Mitchell of Niagara was not using the boy enough. Shore feels that Nichols will develop more rapidly if allowed to play regularly here.

Both the Olympics' and the Bruins' games tonight and tomorrow evening will start at 8:15 o'clock, while the 'Pics Sunday contest will have a 3:30 p. m. faceoff.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	14	9	6	34	103	99
Detroit	12	8	7	31	89	68
Toronto	13	10	4	30	126	84
Chicago	10	9	6	26	81	88
Montreal	9	13	5	23	90	108
New York	7	16	4	18	84	126

Results Jan. 14

Detroit 4, New York 1.
Montreal 5, Chicago 1.

National Pro Grid Attendance in '42 Goes to 1,725,764

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Teams of the National Football League played before a greater attendance in 1942 than in any previous year since the professional sport was organized.

Elmer Layden, commissioner of Professional football, announced today that spectators totaled 1,725,764 despite the uncertainties of war and the most wretched weather conditions in 10 years. Fourteen charity games drew 453,652 fans and pre-season exhibitions were played before 156,958 more. The remaining 1,115,154 attended the regularly scheduled contests of the championship season—a total that was six per cent less than the record number attracted to the same number of games the previous season.

However, 16 of the 1942 games, 30 per cent of the regular schedule, were played in severe, adverse weather. The weather was so bad on one occasion that a game had to be postponed.

Commissioner Layden said that a better break from the elements in any five or six of these games would have sent the 1942 attendance above the all-time high of 1,188,616, for the regular schedule, established in 1941.

The largest crowd to see a National League team in action—101,103 witnessed the Chicago Bears' 21-to-0 victory over the college all-stars at Chicago. The smallest crowd—3,858—braved the cold to see the Brooklyn Dodgers and Philadelphia in Brooklyn Nov. 15.

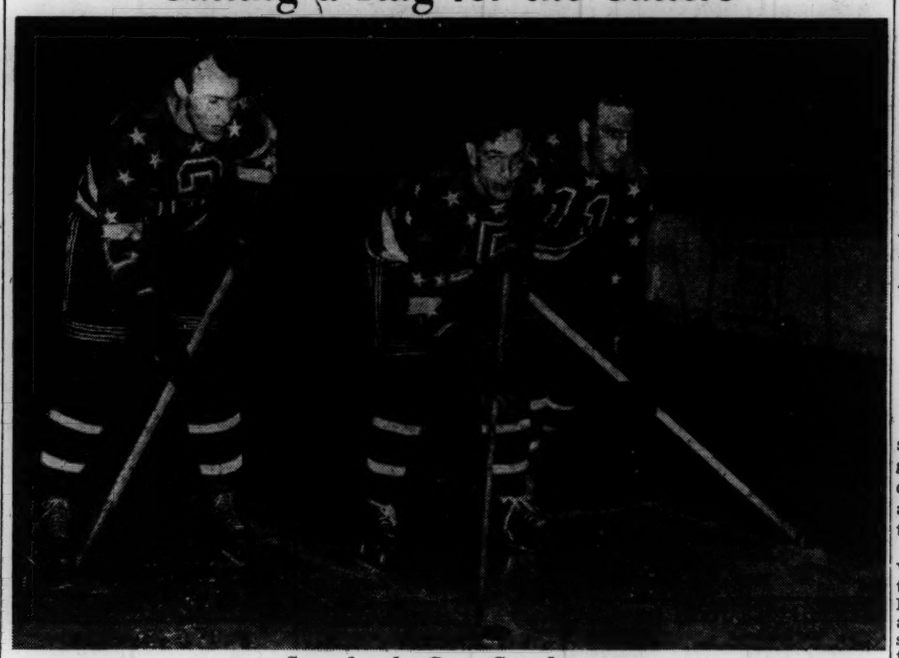
Green Bay's annual visit to Chicago to engage the Bears topped attendance for the regularly scheduled contests, drawing 42,787 to Wrigley Field on Nov. 15.

Softball Has Green Light

NASHVILLE, Jan. 15 (AP)—A Governmental green light for softball was flashed today by Paul V. McNutt, United States Manpower Commissioner and Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Service.

Lochbaum, who pitched in 43 games for Atlanta, finished without an error.

Cutting a Rug for the Cutters



Stars for the Coast Guardsmen

Above are three of the Curtis Bay Coast Guard's outstanding players who figure to make it interesting for the Boston Olympics when the two teams meet at the Garden tonight and Sunday afternoon. At the left is Art Coulter, formerly of New York Rangers, and at the right is Johnny Mariucci, formerly of Chicago Black Hawks, both of the National Hockey League, while in the center is Joe Kucler, who played for Eveleth in the Northern Minnesota Amateur League last year and was leading scorer.

Events Tonight

Hockey

Sea Bay Coast Guard vs. Boston Olympics at Boston Garden, 8:15 p. m.

Dartmouth vs. Northeastern and M. I. T. vs. Williams at Boston Arena, 7:30 p. m.

Basketball

Coast Guard Academy vs. M. I. T. at Walker Memorial Gym, 7:45 p. m.

Hub Notes

Ray Chaisson, brilliant center ice star of the Boston Olympics and the team's high scorer, leaves here the end of the month to take the naval V-7 course at Notre Dame University. He is due to report on Feb. 1 to continue his studies for an Ensign's commission. Ray is just another name on the long list of former Olympic players now in the fighting forces of Uncle Sam. His Hub friends know that he will score just as often for his country as he did for the Olympics

* * *

Secretary Johnny Quinn, in the absence of President Bob, denied this morning that the Braves are considering the Boston Arena as a spring training site. It was suggested by one critic that the Arena would be a good spot because spectators could attend and use the seats. But as John Quinn said: "We might be able to put up nets for batting practice, but infield workouts would be impossible without taking out some of the front seats. And that would be too expensive a proposition."

* * *

Secretary John expects that he and Dad will have settled on a site for the Braves within a week. "We are in constant touch with several schools," said Johnny, "but they have certain problems to iron out before a definite decision can be reached. The tax question, for instance. Schools are non-taxable, and if they entered into any commercial proposition, like housing a big league club, they might be taxable. However, we should have some news for you in a few days."

* * *

Jerry Tatton's Northeastern track varsity has a dress rehearsal for the approaching indoor season when it meets Harvard in an informal meet at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon in Harvard Stadium. Dash and hurdle events will be run off on stadium boards, with the shotput and high jump events being stages in Briggs Cage.

* * *

Dartmouth's starting forward line of Bill Harrison, Dick Rondeau and Bill Riley accounted for a total of seven goals last night as the high-powered Green six defeated Harvard on the Skating Club rink in Brighton, 10-8. It was the Crimson's initial setback in eight games this winter. Harrison tallied four times. The two teams meet later in a pair of Pentagonal League contests.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Camp Edwards' basketball team plays the Harvard Medical School outfit this evening in the camp's sports arena . . . The Red Sox may have come in in no better than second in the American League pennant race last year, but they topped the circuit in extra-inning games, if that means anything. Joe Cronin's record in the overtime league was 10 wins and only six losses for a .625 winning percentage. The Browns were next with an eight-and-five pace . . . Dartmouth keeps a hockey date with Northeastern this evening on Boston Arena ice. M. I. T. opposes Williams College in the other half of this college double-header.

* * *

University of New Hampshire cagers come to the Y. M. C. A. gym tomorrow night for a game with Northeastern . . . B. U. is busy this week with examinations, which accounts for her lack of athletic dates . . . Tomorrow afternoon is the annual track and field show at Malden High School, conducted in conjunction with the New England branch of the A. A. U. . . . The latest news from the Bruin front is that Dit Clapper probably will not be ready for the Rangers tomorrow evening . . . The schoolboys will be active at the Arena, as usual, tomorrow afternoon.

Canada has barred transportation of fans to sports events. The ban does not extend to teams.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

What They Will Miss

A few of us were sitting around in the press room at Fenway Park the other afternoon, talking about spring training adventures of the rapidly dimming past; barnstorming tours across Florida's miles of desolate swamp lands, and in and out of her picturesque towns, colored by tropical gardens and the deep blue ocean; in the red clay of Georgia and the hilly Carolinas; in the heat of Havana, and on the plains of Texas.

Finally someone asked: "What part of the old southern training trip will we miss the most?"

Gulf Water

The fellow sitting over near the window was the first to answer. "I'll miss that early spring sunshine," he said, staring out across the snow-covered diamond which belongs to the Red Sox. "I used to like sitting in those sun bleachers and laying around on the beach in the afternoon, after practice. The Gulf waters is just right in March—at least, just right to a guy who learned to swim off the coast of Maine."

"Well, you can watch the Red Sox work out at Medford, in the Tufts' cage, and then go down and take a dip in Boston Harbor," said the fellow over by the radiator, grinning. "But you might have to break the ice first."

"That's not funny, pal," said the man by the window.

"Spring training itself always bored me," the one at the radiator continued, getting serious. "I thought they stretched it out too long, and played too many games on the way North. But I sure got a kick out of living in those resort, 15-dollars-a-day hotels, mingling with millionaires. It was something none of us could afford on our own—not for seven or eight weeks."

Miss His Golf

"Maybe I shouldn't let the boss hear this," said a third man, leaning forward on the press room table, "but I'll miss those morning and afternoon rounds of golf. My game was pretty good by the time we went out with the boys back home, in April or May. I was picking up eagles while they were battling par. But I'll be down to their level this spring."

"Like Johnny said, I'll miss those resort hotels, with those $2.50 meals and a suite overlooking the Gulf," said the fellow on the opposite side of the table. "It was still a vacation, no matter how much work you had to do."

"I'll surprise the rest of you boys," said the fellow over near the door. "I miss the life of a millionaire and all that, but most of all I'll miss getting close to the ball players. It was the only time of the year we really lived with them—ate, walked and played with them."

You Know Him

"You'll miss working out with them, won't you?" asked the man by the window.

"That's right," answered the fellow near the door. "You can size up a ball player from the sidelines—watch the way he throws and moves after a ball. But you get to know a man real well when you sweat with him on the field, clown with him in the clubhouse and sing with him under the shower. There's something about going through the motions of training with a ball player that gives you a close-up slant on him, and on the game itself.

"As you know, I had the steady job of picking up balls behind the pitcher, and keeping him supplied in batting practice. It got tough at times, what with watching the hitter, the pitcher, and balls being thrown in from the outfield and the infielders as they tossed the ball around, getting double and triple plays on imaginary base runners. But I saw and heard things which helped me later, when the uniform had been hung on the line and I was operating on the typewriter. Yes, gentlemen, it looks like a long spring."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Art Rubin upset Willie Hoppe, 50-39, in national pocket billiard championships, handing Hoppe his first defeat of tourney and his second in three years of tournament competition.

Three Years Ago

Johnny Mize signed 1940 contract with St. Louis Cardinals, calling for estimated $17,500; Augie Galan of Chicago Cubs became a holdout.

Five Years Ago

U. S. Lawn Tennis Association acted at annual meeting to curb expense account "evils" or "padding" by touring amateurs.

Rumor Has Detroit Outfit Discarding Bonus Salary Plan

DETROIT, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Detroit Tigers are always unusually secretive about salary matters, but word was out today that the bonus plan had been discarded for the 1943 season.

Last year the Tigers lopped off a tremendous portion of their 1941 pay roll, reputedly the highest on record in major league baseball, and to soothe the distressed athletes the club inserted bonus clauses designed to pay extra dividends. Rudy York missed the biggest plum of $5,000 by failing to bat in 100 runs.

The Tigers are known to frown on the practice of fixing player bonuses based on attendance.

For the most part, salary offers contained in contracts now going into the mails are believed to be at 1942 levels. As many experienced players now are in the armed service, the club's pay roll won't be as high, according to informed sources, who add that there probably won't be a salary in the $10,000 bracket.

Cincinnati Reds Another Indiana Training Camper

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 15 (AP)—Indiana's growing "Grapefruit Circuit" (without the grapefruit) had two more members today following announcement last night that the Cincinnati Reds of the National League and the Indianapolis Indians of the American Association would conduct spring training at Indiana University.

The Reds were the fourth major league club to select an Indiana site for spring workouts, and there were indications the number might grow to as many as seven before training begins.

The Cleveland Indians were said to be negotiating for Victory Field, home of the Indians in Indianapolis; the Pittsburgh Pirates were reported seeking to close a deal with Earlham College officials for use of the fieldhouse and other facilities at Richmond, and representatives of the St. Louis Browns were said to be looking over facilities of Purdue at Lafayette.

The Chicago Cubs and White Sox will train at French Lick, only 55 miles from Bloomington, and the Detroit Tigers will be at Evansville, about 100 miles away.

Hugh With Marines

CHICAGO (AP)—Hugh Gallarneau, 25-year-old halfback with the Chicago Bears of the National Professional Football League, says he has been commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps. To be attached to the Physical Combat Conditioning Division, he will be sent to the Marine base at Quantico, Va., for a ten weeks course.

Blaik on Active Duty

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 15 (AP)—Earl H. Blaik, head football coach at the U. S. Military Academy, today returned to active Army duty as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Cavalry.

Baseball Interesting As Possible Says Frick

By Ford C. Frick
President of the National League

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—As long as baseball serves a useful function for the nation, the National League will be conducting its scheduled pennant race as keenly and as enthusiastically as in any year in the past. If the time arrives when baseball is not fitting into the war lineup to the best interests of the nation, then we'll adjourn.

Since the record is plain that to date in this war baseball has been useful, there's no reason for being shamefaced or apologetic about planning and scheduling the 1943 season. Baseball is a legitimate enterprise as long as it does its work of helping sustain the morale of civilians and servicemen and as long as the Government considers it useful.

New Faces

We will be holding transportation to a minimum. A schedule of 154 games involves no more travel than a 140-game schedule because in either case each club must make three trips to the ball park of every other city in the league.

Analyzing the pennant race in advance, of course, is a task defying the powers of the sagest baseball savant that ever lived. So many of last year's players are already in the service that the lineups taking the field opening day are going to present new faces in key positions right down the line. As the season goes on more players will be lining up with the fighting forces; others will be going into war industry. The picture will be constantly changing week after week. The outlook is for a race that will be providing surprises at every turn.

Adaptability

Every manager has a bigger construction job in his own lineup than was ever the case before in baseball history. This year's games will be won by the teams that best master the problem of bringing along new men to the proficiency point. This year's champions will be champions of adaptability.

Baseball either should be, or it shouldn't be. So far, every indication and utterance from the Government has definitely pointed out that baseball has a job to do, a morale job, and holds a rightful and useful place in the war.

So the National League is going to operate as interesting and keen a baseball season as possible, just as long as it is functioning in line with war operation and in its assigned job, and no longer.

High School Heads Favor 1943 Sports

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (AP)—High school officials strongly back a program of emphasizing, rather than de-emphasizing, interscholastic athletics this year and feel it is their patriotic duty to do so.

This was revealed today by H. V. Porter, executive secretary of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, after a survey of schools in 40 states represented in the organization.

On Fence

"Our survey showed that last September many school officials were on the fence, not knowing whether to continue sports or not," Porter said. "As a result, about five per cent of the schools dropped 11-man football. But now they are almost unanimous in the belief that it is their patriotic duty to carry on."

Transportation will be the big problem, he added, but it may be partially solved by scheduling events nearer home. The consensus is that the draft of 18-year-olds will have little effect since the average age of high school athletes is 17.

"Basketball and track championships are scheduled in 36 of the 40 states," Porter said. "Only Nevada, Maine, Montana and Michigan plan to wind up cage competition in sectional tournaments because distances of travel are too great or transportation too limited."

Staffs Reduced

The survey disclosed that athletic staffs have been reduced about 25 per cent since the war started. Travel in 1942 was trimmed about 35 per cent, and 62 per cent of the transportation was handled by privately owned automobiles.

"Receipts of sports events fell off 25 per cent last year," he observed, "but the drop does not mean a proportionate decrease in spectator interest.

"Prep sports are contributing to the American victory program and officials feel obligated to continue them. We must give these youngsters this chance to forestall a 'what's the use' attitude as they approach armed service age."

Brooklyn Dodgers Hear Leo Durocher May Get Army Call

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Confronted by the imminent entry of Manager Leo Durocher into military service and with Pete Reiser and other stars already in uniform, President Branch Rickey of the Brooklyn Dodgers says "baseball's manpower question no longer is in the distance—it's here."

Durocher has been notified to report to a draft board for a physical examination, Rickey revealed yesterday, and if he passes this "screen test" presumably will be reclassified from 3A to 1A and placed in line for an early call to colors.

This development caused Rickey to comment that "We're liable to go into spring training with only three infielders—Bill Herman, Arky Vaughan and Alex Kampouris. When things get to this stage the manpower question no longer is in the distance."

Rickey said that right now the Dodgers have only 31 players on their reserve list and that this number was shrinking daily. "I don't think any club except the Phils will have fewer players when it goes to camp than we will have—and that's not a very desirable comparison."

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 14

East

Washington and Jefferson 52, Bethany (W. Va.) 40.
Duquesne 38, Westminster 36.

South

Louisiana State 36, Alabama 32.
High Point College 49, Atlantic Christian 36.
Richmond 50, Virginia 48.
Clemson 48, Presbyterian 44.
Randolph-Macon 38, Bridgewater 30.
William and Mary 57, Hampden-Sydney 28.
Davidson 37, Catawba 32.

Midwest

Camp Grant 56, Northern Illinnis Tea. 32.
Drury 43, Fort Leonard Wood 20.
Midland 50, Wayne (Neb.) 45.
Bethel (Kan.) 45, Ottawa 40.
Sheyboygan 26, Oshkosh 22.
Witewater Tea. 36, Oshkosk Tea. 30.
Buena Vista 41, Wartburg 33.
Tarkio College 46, St. Joseph (Mo.) 45.
Earlham 39, Central Normal 37.
Wabash 65, Peru Naval Base 63.
Wheaton College 38, Concordia 33.
St. Ambrose 32, Loras 31.
Simpson 50, Parsons 38.
Otterbein 48, Wooster 42.
Ohio Northern 71, Ashland 53.
Youngstown 61, Geneva (Pa.) 53.
Pittsburg (Kan.) 43, Emporia State 38.
Culver-Stockton 59, Kirksville (Mo.) Osteopaths 32
Iowa State Teachers 53, Grinnell 33.
Morehead (Ky.) 40, Rio Grande (Ohio) 34.
Capital 56, Denison 43.
St. Benedict's (Kan.) 40, Washburn 36.

Southwest

Howard Payne 69, North Texas 64.
Arizona 49, Arizona State Teachers 35.
Stephen F. Austin 40, Southwest Texas 39.
Abilene Christian 36, McMurry 33.
Norman, Okla., Naval Air Base 37, Central State 32.

Eastern League Meets

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 15 (AP)—The annual meeting of the Eastern Baseball League will be held at the Commodore Hotel in New York Feb. 6, league President Thomas H. Richardson announced today.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

(Continued from previous page)

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

A PERMANENT position ($1700 salary) in a business not expanded by the war for man with real estate, accounting or banking experience. Reply, must state age, education, dependents and previous work. Box M-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MARRIED man, over 40, handy with tools, able to make minor repairs, to take charge of and live in the Lawrence Building, Waltham; references and previous record required. Han. 0847—after 6 p. m. Asp. 3861 (Mass.). MR. DAMON.

PORTLAND, MAINE — Experienced watchmaker wanted in store serving good clientele; old established business; give references. Write Box L-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PROJECT ENGINEER capable building exp., designing and supervising manufacturing procedure of various types of mill cutters and end mills. Know heat treatment. Salary arranged. PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 State Street, Boston

WANTED—Shop superintendent, experienced on high-grade stationery work; permanent position; give full details in letter. Box X-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—Plain cooking; 2 adults; 2 daughters, 15 and 13 years. Own room, bath. References required. F. W. Nixon, 71 Taylor Road, Short Hills, N. J. Ph. SH. 7-3244.

NURSE, Protestant, experienced for baby 3 months and child 3½ years; room and bath with baby; good salary; references required. Englewood 3-7181.

SECRETARY wanted immediately, a recent commercial school graduate or one about ready to finish her course; no previous business experience necessary; requirements—ability to take dictation and do typewriting; intelligence and ambition to assume office responsibility; candidates must have character and background; position will eventually lead to that of private secretary. Address letter to Box M-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDITORIAL secretary-proofreader, woman, long experience (now employed), wishes position of larger responsibility and greater opportunities. Write Box R-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

INTERESTING A-1 outside sales, promotion, merchandising job; metropolitan area; salary plus; college graduate, experienced. Write Box S-40, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

LADY OF CULTURE and refined home abroad would appreciate one here. Part time companionship if necessary. Write Box B-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RELIABLE American woman desires day work 9 to 4. $3 and car fare; A-1 references. MARTHA DOWNS, 209 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

ROLLING DATES AND CANDY MAKER desires position. Reply to Box M-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St Boston

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5 (using old ticking). Box Springs Repaired. Prompt Service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-Made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

OFFICE SPACE

N. Y. C.—Furnished light office available with service, near City Hall; reasonable. 11 Park Place. WO 2-4680.

SEE NEXT PAGE

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	35c	80c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

FIX IT"

Have you an automobile, radio, vacuum cleaner, rug, clothing, lock, typewriter, umbrella or anything else that needs renovating or repair? Advertisers in this group are in the "FIX IT" business.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St LIB. 3913

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE Moth Holes, Tears, etc. Rewoven. Little Bldg., R. 26, Boston. Lib. 7806.

LOCK Repairs Keys, Radio, Electrical Plumbing Repairing, Rear Swartz's Barber Shop, 334 Mass Ave., BOSTON Ken 7774

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT Fountain Pen Repairing 1 Floor Above Christian Science Reading Room Personal Pen 333 Wash. St., Boston Room 306, LAF 3087

RUG CLEANSING BY OUR NEW PROCESS Demoths, Deodorizes and Disinfects Prompt Service. Also Expert Rug Repairing. 9x12 Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets, $4.95 Orientals $7.95 ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS HIGHlands 4100 BOSTON, MASS

INSURANCE

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE GILES 689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 Cambridge Mass

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS (128 Willow Street)—3-4-5 rooms, 3 baths, elevator; completely redecorated; new furniture and furnishings; reasonable rental. Inquire supt. premises.

APARTMENTS WANTED

LADY WISHES one or two-room furnished apt., kitchenette; locality Central Park West between 59th and 72nd. Write Box W-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 260 W. 72nd St.—Gentleman share artistic 4-room apt. with gentleman. Write Box W-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BRONXVILLE, N. Y. — Room for business woman, convenient to station. For particulars phone BR 2-2395-M any morning before 10.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Warm sunny room in well heated apt.; kitchen privileges; 11 min. to Trinity Place. Box L-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Stanton Rd.—Large sunny room, private family; convenient to train and busses; privileges. Call Asp. 1175.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large, pleasant room in beautiful, detached home, 20 minutes to N. Y. C. Tel. BU. 2-8519.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Attractive, heated room to lady, private home, near center and bus. 162 Park St. Call 2-1027.

N. Y. C., 48 W. 73rd—Nicely furnished room. Coal-heat, elevator, excellent transportation; near church; some privileges; home atmosphere. $4. Call before 1 P. M. Apt. 4 S.

N. Y. C., 101 West 55th Street—Very desirable room for a woman. Circle 7-6300, MRS. MILLS.

QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.—Large, warm, single, double; conv. busses; 5 mins. Long Island station; reasonable; also small. Hollis 8-7647.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

MAN, 24 years, desires board and room with private family (Christian Scientists preferred), convenient to subway. Contact MR. BESCHNER, 2 Tremont Street, Charlestown, Mass.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, on or near Beacon Hill, a nice furnished room with bath, room care, and ample heat; by retired business man; references exchanged. Write Box L-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. PRACTITIONER'S office three afternoons each week, $12.50 per month. Phone PE 6-3953.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R E-S-T-H-O-L-M ATTRACTIVE HOME, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 8929

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

Storage for Household Goods
Complete Service. Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 3400.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

LUNCHEONS to SATISFY 11 A.M. to 1 A.M. DINNERS to CELEBRATE
Childs OLD FRANCE
258 HUNTINGTON AVE. MASS.
Music by MUZAK
Choice Food & Beverage
"THE NATION'S HOST"

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
on T Wharf Tip—Boston
Tho' dim without, there's light inside, And good food there, we shall provide.
12:00 Noon to 7:30—Laf. 8313

BELMONT, MASS.

THE PINE CUPBOARD
Breakfast Lunch Tea Dinner
OPEN SUNDAY
Specializing in Family Dinners
55 LEONARD STREET BEL. 1758

MALDEN, MASS.

The New KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food Popular Prices

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

NEW ENGLAND PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets Newton Center, Mass. LAS. 9872
Open Sundays

QUINCY, MASS.

SHIP'S HAVEN RESTAURANT and Food Shop
Reservations made for special parties
"Closed on Sunday"
1237 Hancock Street Gra 3698

WELLESLEY, MASS.

Seiler's RESTAURANT
Wellesley Square
Where you meet your friends
OPEN DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

MEDWAY 50 ACRES
305 Huntington Ave., Boston, Opp. Y. M. C. A.
The war effort requires we save, SAVE time, money, labor, fuel, meats, and dishes, the need for an expert chef. "Justly famous for our Fried Chicken"—and why not, we are specialists. We specialize in preparing chicken, therefore we not only should serve the best in Fried Chicken but must if we are to remain in business. As Fried Chicken is our principal means of income that is why we have become famous for our Fried Chicken. A trial will convince. No glamour, no high priced maestros, no liquor, no dancing, no excuses—just the best in Fried Chicken.
Your choice of Fried Dinners
Chicken to suit your appetite from 65c
Hours 11:30 A. M. to 8 P. M. Daily. Try Our 45c Chicken Pies to Take Home Piping Hot.

STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

(Continued from previous page)

PIANOS WANTED

ANY MAKE SMALL BABY GRAND PIANO FOR CASH—NO DEALERS
Box M-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

SHOE REPAIRING

LEO SHOE REPAIR SHOP
342 Washington St., Braintree, Mass.
First-Class Material and Workmanship

TYPEWRITERS

U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS TYPEWRITERS for the armed forces. Sell through an authorized dealer. Arcade Typewriter, 120 Boylston Street, Walker Building, Boston. Han. 3121.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

CASH for contents of homes and individual pieces. J. GREENLAND, 56 West [illegible] Street, N. [illegible]

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Window Ventilators
Wild Bird Food Bird Feeders
Good stock of Skates, Hockeys and Skis
R. W. SHATTUCK & CO., Inc.
Hardware
444 Mass. Avenue ARL 0114

Dorothy Benham

MILLINERY
ARLINGTON—663 Mass. Ave.
WALTHAM—433 Moody St.
MALDEN—147 Pleasant St.
QUINCY—1233 Hancock St.

Dependable Flowers
Any Time Anywhere
G. O. Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch 242 High St. MYS. 0600

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL STEEL FIREPLACE GRATES
10" high, 10¾" deep, 21" long, will burn Briquets, coal or wood. Built according to Gov't spec. of genuine reprocessed steel; will give years of service. $8.98
CENTRE HARDWARE CO.
4202 Washington Street, Roslindale
2038 Centre Street, West Roxbury
16 High Street, East Dedham

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Roslindale

Edna Beauty Shop
4197 WASHINGTON ST.
Roslindale Sq., Mass.
near Rialto Theatre
All Lines of Beauty Craft
PAR. 7532
PERMANENTS

BRAINTREE

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Fruit
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

Fernald's Card & Gift Shop
344 Washington St. Tel. BRA 0558W
VALENTINES
Agent for Roseville Pottery
HOSIERY LENDING LIBRARY

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
JANUARY SALES
Every Department Brimming Over With Values
128 Main Street

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

SILVER JEWELRY
Gifts of All Kinds
Expert Watch Repairing
GURNEY BROS. CO.
122 Main St. Est. 1841 Brockton

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANCROFT
CLEANERS · TAILORS · FURRIERS
Have your Winter Wardrobe beautifully freshened at our modern plant
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
630 HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 5676. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOOKS
Poems by William P. McKenzie
The Sower and Other Poems
Fields of Bloom
Each $1.00
Heartsease Hymns, $1.10
Prelude Poems for the New Day, $2.00
By W. P. M.
Harvard Cooperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE

M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.
Complete Insurance Service
Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

Dombey's
CLEARANCE SALE
Dresses and Hats
36 BRATTLE ST. KIRKLAND 6496
New Wartime Hours—10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

FIREPLACE GRATES
for Wood, Coal, Briquettes or Cannel Coal, 9.95
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
HARDWARE
26 Brattle St. Trow. 6760

The COCK HORSE
Harvard Square
Home of Longfellow's Village Blacksmith
LUNCHEONS, TEAS, DINNER
Sunday Dinner and Supper
56 Brattle Street Eliot 8800
Business Men's Luncheon 50c

CONCORD

Rubbers & Overshoes
We carry a complete line of "Hood's" Rubbers and Overshoes for the whole family. Zippers and snaps except for small children.
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
43 Main Street Concord, Mass.

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

New Waltham Watches
$24.75 up (tax included)
RICE & CO.
Keepsake Diamonds **F. W. RICE** Silver
350 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

Women's and Misses'
WINTER APPAREL
Reduced for Clearance
WILSON'S
FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

Buy
Fuel Oils—Coal—Coke
from
Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc.
220 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.
Tel. 3693
Quick Friendly Service

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LITTLE'S STATIONERS
22 FLEET STREET

BEST FORM #7016
Now you can have a flexible silhouette even on a rigid budget. This youthful lightweight Bestform makes you look taller, slimmer thanks to its bias cut, its skillful inserts and uplift bra. Here is figure control at a figure you can easily pay. Rayon Satin at $3.00.
PHILBROOK MAC KENNEY SHOP, INC.

CHOICE MEATS
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
Kirschner's Meat Market
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

THIS IS THE TIME
to have topcoats, jackets, sweaters, fall dresses and suits individually dry cleaned.
Suits, Topcoats, Plain Dresses.....79c
Phone 1-6-4
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
Launderers - - - Dry Cleaners

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

HINGHAM

NEW SHARES
are now on sale fully insured under Massachusetts Laws
The Hingham Co-operative Bank
50 Years of Service
37 Main Street Hin 0780

HOLYOKE

You Can Always
Shop With Confidence
at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

CLARK'S FLOWER SHOP
466 Dwight Street Phone 8058
Holyoke, Mass.
Member Florist Telegraph Association

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

The
PAUL REVERE SHOP
We have moved to
1782 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Next to Durand's Chocolate Shop
TEL. LEX. 1499-J

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

January Clearance Sale
COATS SUITS
DRESSES SKIRTS
MISS MACLEAN'S SPECIALTY SHOP
Opposite Arcade
1839 Mass. Avenue Tel. Lex. 0171-M

PARTRIDGE'S
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840—0841

Have you visited our Lunch Bar? Come in and Have a Snack.

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Stock Up and Save During Our Great
January White Sale
Storewide—*Watch for the Savings*

Cherry and Webb's
JANUARY SALES
Save 25% to 50% on Furs, Coats, Dresses, etc.

VIVIAN'S BEAUTY SALON
Tel. 3-3672 Wyman's Exchange

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

T. W. ROGERS CO.
Annual January COAT SALE
Unusual values in luxurious fur-trimmed dress coats

American Woolen Co. BLANKETS
Extra weight—4½ pounds
80% Wool—20% Ameriac (a Protein Fibre)
Winter Rose, Royal Blue, Claret, Cedar
$7.98 each, $10.98 value
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Ly 2-3400
Use the BID ARROW FLEET delivery service

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Check Master
THE CHECKING ACCOUNT PLAN FOR ALL THE PEOPLE
A DEPOSIT OF $1 OPENS A CHECK ACCOUNT
NO MINIMUM BALANCE EVER REQUIRED
ONLY CHARGE: 5¢ for EACH CHECK DRAWN AND EACH ITEM DEPOSITED
THE MALDEN TRUST CO.
MEMBER F. D. I. C. MALDEN, MASS.

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
George H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for All Occasions
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
160 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0500

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
for your home
We carry a complete line
Curtains $1.00 up
Draperies $2.98 up
Special order work is our specialty
Jones Stores, Inc.
116 Pleasant St., Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

LADIES' TAILOR
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
MADE TO ORDER
Alterations on "ready-made" clothes given special attention. *Ask for Mrs. Dudgeon*
THOS. DUDGEON
Successor to H. Broos, Furrier since 1895
17 Pleasant Street Malden 0208

NOW—Big Savings in
Joslin's
JANUARY WHITE SALE

Established 1899 Tel. Malden 0097
THE NORFOLK PRESS
D. F. Sweeney, Founder and Treasurer
Job Printers, Stationers
482 MAIN STREET

MEDFORD

"Medford's Store for Men"
Nationally-Known Brands of Men's Wear
Arrow Shirts
Interwoven Socks
Jockey Underwear
Fashion Park Clothes
Nunn-Bush Shoes
Closed all day Wednesday during fuel crisis.
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings.
Thomas O'Brien & Sons
"Medford's Store for Men"
MEDFORD SQUARE SINCE 1886

Cradock
Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

An Invitation to Beauty
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 5544 364 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN 8:30—CLOSE 6:30
Closed Sundays and Holidays
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOLDEN'S TAXI
MELROSE
2700
7 a. m. until midnight

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN
Service and repairs for your automobile or truck
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOODS OF EXCELLENCE
Prices that appeal
988 Great Plain Avenue

FLOWERS and PLANTS
from
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.
Florists
Highland Avenue at Rosemary Street
NEEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Service
TELEPHONE NEEDHAM 0652

NEW BEDFORD

EST. 1908 DIAL 7-9167
JOSEPH Z. BOUCHER
Insurance
HARTFORD ACCIDENT
1428 Acushnet Ave., Rms. 10-11 Capitol Bldg.

Ready to Use or Put Away
PARSONS
LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

Buy the Best Shoes
"BOSTONIANS"
at
M. C. SWIFT & SON
201 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

M. J. Leahy Co.
572-76 Pleasant Street, New Bedford
"Smart Apparel For Men"

Duncan Hines Recommends
GULF HILL
RESTAURANT
896 Pleasant St., Opp. Library
New Bedford, Mass.
Good Food Well Served

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEWTON CENTER

1ST ANNIVERSARY SALE
CLEARANCE SALE
25%-40% off on
Dresses, Sportswear, Accessories
NEWTON'S
843 Beacon Street LAS. 7400

NEWTONVILLE

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG 7997
Lumber of All Kinds
Storm Sash Insulation
Roofing Materials

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

JUST Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin Street Big. 7304

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. [illegible]ATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

KELSEY'S MARKET
Hudson Paper Towels.....3 rolls 25c
Hudson Paper Napkins....3 pkgs. 25c
Hudson Tissue.....4 rolls 25c
Truly a Great Place to Trade

E. F. FISH BAKERY
Quality Breads and Bakery Products
289 North Street Dial 2-3083

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Wendell Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
Haircutting
All Branches of Beauty Culture
WM. LANGLEY
37 West Street Dial 7022

RUMMAGE SALE
4 days only
Starts Wednesday, January 20th
ENGLAND BROS.

WINTER COATS
Richly trimmed with Fur at reductions from 30% to 40%. None bought for sales. All from our regular quality stocks.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REMICK'S JANUARY SALE
• • • Welcome savings on branded, respected clothing for the whole family.
- MEN'S SUITS
- MEN'S OVERCOATS
- MEN'S FURNISHINGS
- WOMEN'S SHOES
- WOMEN'S ACCESSORIES
- WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR SUITS
- BOYS' FURNISHINGS

Remick's

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Every morning serve your family's favorite
Tomato juice—eggs—light cream and pure milk from
C. W. SPEAR MILK CO.
CRYSTAL 0610
37 Central Street Wakefield

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	O	U	T	H	E	Y				
	P		R	E	D					
H	E	L	E	N		T				
E	R	I	E		G	O				
M	A	B		A	R	E				
P		R	O	B	E	S				
	H	A	R	R	Y					
K	O	R	E	A		O				
A	N	Y		H	O	B				
M	E		T	A	R	O				
A		R	A	M	I	E				
	C	U	I		O					
C	A	N	N	I	N	G				

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

LAUER'S
QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Come in and see
The Market of Tomorrow
Quality foods at reasonable prices
Waltham Super Market
836 MAIN STREET

WATERTOWN

Star Market Co.
Quality Pays in the Long Run!
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 9d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Cavendish Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort.

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COAL of all kinds
Tel. 2443
For Glorious Fires and Clean Grates
THE BATH COAL CO.
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J. PUGSLEY & SON
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For Fine Fitting Footwear
The Fitting of CHILDREN a Speciality

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JAEGER
AGENTS
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HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
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LEWES BATH
YEOVIL WINCHESTER

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Removal experts, decorators, complete house furnishers, carpet and curtain specialists, china, glass, ironmongery, etc.

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LADIES' FASHIONS
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626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
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THE QUADRANT TEL. 513

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Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
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Refrigerating, Electrical and Sanitary Engineers Heating and Lighting
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Military, Civil, Sporting
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Boys' and Girls' School Outfitting
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ENGLAND

BRISTOL
(Continued from previous page)

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Satisfaction Guaranteed
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and
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AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY SIR HERBERT BARKER
MASSINGHAM
94 Whiteladies Rd.
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Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

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Tailors—Hosiers
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Family Grocers
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Quality—Value—Service

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laundry process
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One of the Nicest Cafes in the District

ENGLAND

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Come to
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THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

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J. VINEY & SONS
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PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 871

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Military Tailors and Outfitters
ROWE & EDMONDS
Uniforms for all officers
Men's and Women's Services
3, CLARENDON ROAD, SOUTHSEA

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Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
74 Sheen Road
collected and Delivered. Tel. RICHMOND 1871 RICHMOND

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High Class Baker
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37, Upper High St., EPSOM
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Babies' and Children's Wear
Go to
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Drapers and Silk Mercers
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TELEPHONE 4314

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High-Class Gem Work
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The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Vans call in all districts Tel. 63187

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Fashion Drapers
House Linens and Dress Fabrics
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

A. R. BUCK STORE
Good for Everything in
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
A visit respectfully invited.
10, GROVE HILL ROAD
Phone TUNBRIDGE WELLS 729

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E. Ashton Ltd
Fishmongers
Fish, Game and Poultry Dealers
CENTRAL MARKET
Cardiff. Tel. (3 lines) 4913, 4914, 4915
Established 1800

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CASE BROS.
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Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

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Tel. 6469 8, Kingsway, Cardiff
Specialists in
MACDONALD, EUGENE and JAMAL (the new machineless Permanent Wave)
Also Manicure and Beauty Culture Consultations Free

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS and FIGURES
SITKA, ALASKA, NEVER HAS EXPERIENCED WEATHER COLDER THAN 5 DEGREES BELOW ZERO.
IT'S A FACT SUBSTITUTION OF HOLLOW STEEL FOR SOLID ALUMINUM REDUCES THE WEIGHT OF AIR PLANE PROPELLERS BY AS MUCH AS 75 LBS.
M. PARRIS
FOR EVERY INCH OF RAINFALL, AN ACRE OF LAND HAS TO HANDLE 27,000 GALLONS OF WATER.
EIGHTY THOUSAND MILES OF CONVOY ROUTES ARE PATROLLED BY THE BRITISH NAVY.

Daily Anecdote

Proper Rejection Slip

During Mark Twain's early days as an editor, he found the going rather difficult. Every day a new batch of bills would arrive from insistent tradespeople, bills which were casually examined by the humorist and then dropped into the wastebasket. One morning the mail boy brought him a bill from his tailor. As usual, Twain took one glance at it and brushed it aside.

"Better look at the other side," advised the boy. "He says if you don't send him the money right away, he's going to sue."

Twain turned the paper over and read the message. Then folding the sheet, he handed it back to the boy.

"You should know what to do with this kind of copy without disturbing me," he said. "Send it back to him with our regular form letter stating that manuscripts written on both sides cannot be considered."

Daily Quotation

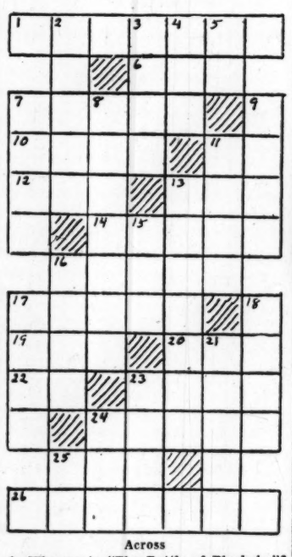
WHEN bad men combine, the good must associate.—BURKE.

Seeds for Soviets

American seed will be planted this year in the fertile Russian Ukraine and in British Victory Gardens, following lend-lease shipments.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "The Battle of Blenheim"?
6—What sea gets its name from color of marine algae contained in it?
7—What is first name of Miss Menken, American actress?
10—What is Pennsylvania's only lake port?
11—Depart.
12—Who is mentioned in "Romeo and Juliet" as having a whip of cricket's bone?
13—Exist.
14—What is a long, loose, outer garment, often indicating rank or honor (pl.)?
16—What is first name of farmer in Wordsworth's poem who is always cold?
17—What is name of strait which joins Sea of Japan to Yellow Sea?
19—Some.
20—Male ferret is called what?
22—Myself.
23—Tuberous roots of what plant form a staple food in South Sea Islands?
24—China cultivates what plant for its fiber?
25—What Russian composer rose to rank of lieutenant general in the army?
26—If you use the cold-pack method, you are engaged in doing what?

Down

2—Deems Taylor's "Peter Ibbetson" is what?
3—Heaven and earth help him who plants what, according to Lucy Larcum?
4—Female of domestic fowl.
5—What ending is used to denote the past tense?
7—Fiber of what plant is made into rope?
8—What is the famous Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris?
9—The Pobble of Edward Lear's poem is minus what?
11—What American novelist gained fame from his tales of the West?
13—What was first name of 16th President of U. S.?
15—Native metal.
16—You might use what to sharpen knife or razor?
17—Who is Hindu god of love?
18—What instrument is most complicated and difficult of the woodwinds?
21—What is brightest of all constellations?
23—Thin tin plate is what?
24—To go swiftly.
25—What is symbol for calcium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Complaint

"This is a nice hotel! I put my shoes outside my bedroom door, and they hadn't been touched this morning!"

"Ah, sir, you might have put your gold watch beside them, and that wouldn't have been touched either. We're all honest here."—London Evening News.

Unsuccessful

Professor's Daughter: "Circumstances compel me to decline a marital arrangement with a man of such limited pecuniary resources."

Student: "I—don't get you."

Professor's Daughter: "That's just what I'm trying to tell you."—Capper's.

His Secret

Although Thomas Edison's numerous inventions were a blessing to his fellowmen, they were sometimes the opposite to him. One day, while busy at his desk, Edison was interrupted by an energetic book salesman who had managed to get into the lab. Edison wasn't interested in the books, but the salesman spoke so persuasively that the inventor finally wound up by buying the volumes.

"Where did you learn to speak so convincingly?" asked the inventor.

"Oh, we learn all our speeches at the home office," explained the salesman, "by listening to the phonograph!"—Milwaukee Journal.

Valued Property

No matter how humble the possession, Abraham Lincoln was proud of ownership and safeguarded his property carefully. He was attentive, for example, to a faded green umbrella, its knob gone, and so dilapidated that he had to tie a string about the middle to keep it from flapping open.

His friends, ever anxious about his appearance, might have found it convenient to replace the worn weather guardian, except for one precaution that Lincoln had taken. When he opened it against the rain one day, they saw the crude lettering, cut from white muslin and sewed on the inside. It spelled out, "A. Lincoln."—Wall Street Journal.

Monitor Camera Club from M. Primm, St. Lambert, Quebec

Proud Cocker

Send in your favorite snapshot to the Daily Features Editor. One dollar will be paid for each picture accepted for this Camera Club feature.

Brevities

Detroit News: The best estimates are that 75 gallons of fuel oil can be saved in a winter by cutting out the "Goodbye — goodbye — goodbye —" in an open doorway.

Milwaukee Journal: From a mighty colossus, the Duce has been shrunk to midget size. And, at that, the wonders of dehydration have scarcely begun.

A Verse for Today . . .

God hath shewed me that I should not call any man common or unclean.—ACTS 10:28

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Two Propellers on the Same Hub Are Used On Some Airplanes?

As combat planes wing higher and higher into the blue to do their fighting, there is an increasing demand on aeronautical engineers to contrive methods of converting more power into air speed.

One way of doing this is by means of a "contra-prop"—two propellers on the same hub, turning in opposite ways.

Oppositely rotating propellers are not brand new. The world speed record set in the Schneider Cup Race in 1934 was achieved by an Italian plane equipped with such propellers. Curtiss-Wright equipped a P-36 A with dual propellers in 1939, each propeller consisting of two blades.

The English have developed a pair of 3-bladed normal propellers 15 inches apart driven in opposite directions by two concentric shafts, one within the other. The same engine drives both shafts, through suitable gearing.

Present indications are that all

the principal United States makers will be turning out "contra-prop" air screws, which are expected to hike the cruising speed of planes to more than 400 miles per hour.

One of the chief advantages of the dual propeller is the practical elimination of torque or tendency of the plane to twist in the opposite direction to that in which the single propeller is turning. When a single prop is used, this turning effect must be counteracted in flight by the use of ailerons and rudder. This displacement of the controls inescapably results in loss of effective power, and since it ties up the controls to some extent, there is also a loss in maneuverability. In the contra-prop, the twist of one propeller is counterbalanced by the opposite twist of the other in the tandem arrangement.

It is claimed that the dual prop also eliminates swing or yawing at the take-off and the swing when the throttle is suddenly opened or closed in combat, and makes it possible to use a propeller of smaller diameter, thereby reducing the required height of the landing gear.

These, and other advantages are thought to offset the facts that the contra-prop adds to the plane's weight and makes the driving mechanism somewhat more complicated. —W. P. Keasbey

Party Fun

An Ice Contest

An ice contest fits well into the fun of a winter party. The answers consist of words ending in "ice." Give an appropriate prize for the one who does the best.

1. The ice among grains.
2. The miser's ice.
3. The aromatic ice.
4. The ice of established value.
5. The ice that should satisfy.
6. The ice of peacemakers.
7. The ice of habit.

Answers

1. Rice. 2. Avarice. 3. Spice. 4. Price. 5. Suffice. 6. Armistice. 7. Practice.

British Navy

Two hundred and fifty thousand men of the British Navy are engaged upon the Atlantic Ocean.

The motto of the British Navy is, "Seek out, engage, and destroy the enemy."

The German battleship Bismarck was chased 1,750 miles before the Royal Navy sank her.

NEWS ITEM— LONDON:— BRITISH MEN SOON WILL BE WEARING LIGHTER AND BRIGHTER COLORED SUITS

I SAY--BRIGHT, - WOT ?
BUT THINK OF THE ADVANTAGE IN A BLACKOUT
THANK GOODNESS, HERE COMES THE SUNRISE, BILL
SUNRISE NOTHING! THAT'S McTAVISH AND HIS NEW TWEED
HOME GUARD
BY JOVE! - I FEEL CONSPICUOUS
NOW YOU TWO BE CAREFUL IN THE BLACKOUT
DON'T WORRY, MOTHER --DANNY'S WEARING HIS NEW SUIT
L.E. VAN ELSEN

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Quiz Program*

By Le Pelley

WHAT ARE YOU DOING ?
FISHING
IN THE WINTER TIME ?
YAS— IN THE WINTER TIME !
YOU DON'T EXPECT TO CATCH ANYTHING THROUGH A HOLE IN THE ICE, DO YOU ???
YAS I DO YOUNG MAN !
HAVE YOU CAUGHT ANYTHING YET ?
No I HAVEN'T !
HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN SITTING HERE ?
FOUR HOURS IF YOU MUST KNOW !
I DON'T KNOW WHY A FELLOW CAN'T ASK A FEW CIVIL QUESTIONS !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Nice Thing About Peter—He's Always Open to Suggestions!*

By Rodgers

"Hi! Pete!" I barked today— "Hi! Yourself! How are you?" said he.
"I'm fine!" I told him. "So am I," said he—
"In that case, is there any reason why we shouldn't— have a romp in the snow?" I asked
"No reason that I know of," answered Peter!

The Adventures of Waddles—*More Gremlin Trouble*

By The Hagers

"These Gremlins, Bill, are full of pranks. They plague the R. A. F. and Yanks."
"We tease ducks, too," proclaimed one chap. "Hi, Captain! Try to get your cap."
Cried Bill, "You can't do this to me! I'll brook no incivility!"
A Gremlin yelled, "Boy, is he proud!" The two then vanished in a cloud.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Uniting the United Nations

The observance of United Nations Week calls new attention to the need for more positive and visible unity among the United Nations. The peoples who have tardily co-ordinated their resistance to Axis aggression talk much about a world organization to preserve peace. But so far they have not set up a genuinely unified organization even for winning the war. If more closely integrated machinery, more visible and allegiance-inspiring symbols of unity are not developed while war forces co-operation, what are the chances of establishing them when the danger appears past?

What is the unity of the United Nations? Politically it is the adherence of thirty-one countries to the Atlantic Charter. Militarily it is their resistance to Germany, Italy and Japan, although some are at war only with one end of the Axis, and in some respects their co-ordination is hardly as tight as that of a close military alliance. Economically most of them are bound together by President Roosevelt's rather remarkable fire-fighting invention called lend-lease, a two-way system of mutual aid which is better than any system of war loans ever devised, but their measures of economic warfare lack complete co-ordination.

Most important of all—several of the United Nations are embraced by cultural, philosophical and religious concepts which form the very foundations of unity.

It should be said that the informal discussions of political leaders like Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, the work of British and American joint staffs, and the ramifying operations of lend-lease have achieved some excellent practical co-operation. There is much hope in the fact that such actual measures of unified action and the necessity of continuing it in administering the rehabilitation of countries rescued from Axis slavery will result in substantial international action.

Is it better to have a new world government "just grow" like Topsy, or is it essential that more formal and visible machinery be set up? The British Constitution is an example of one kind of development, and the fact that it was shaped by necessity makes it highly flexible and useful in meeting practical questions. It has been said too that the British Empire was built almost unconsciously, "in a fit of absent-mindedness." But actually conscious steps of vigorous economic organization and far-sighted planning by statesmen were involved. And there was always that important symbol of unity —the Crown.

The United States and its Constitution present an example of more formal organization. In some respects it is more applicable to the present status of the United Nations. For the Thirteen Colonies of 1787 were almost like separate nations. They had fought the Revolutionary War with only a haphazard kind of co-operation, centering more in the unity of George Washington's army than in the Continental Congress. Each had in large degree the sense of national sovereignty which is today too often an obstacle to more effective international unity.

The Constitution gave them for the first time an effective central organization, stopped the economic warfare between them and provided some symbols of unity such as the flag and a visible Government at Washington to which an additional allegiance gradually developed.

The United Nations may not be able to set up a federal system in anything like such definite outlines. But this is not a Churchill-Roosevelt war. Even to fight it successfully a better organization and one which will bring China, Russia and others of the United Nations more clearly into the picture is needed.

Beyond that, would not the setting up of more visible symbols of unity help the peoples of the United Nations to develop that basic allegiance to the world community which will be requisite for adequate co-operation to win the peace?

Victory Vegetables

With the spring seed catalogues already arriving, everyone who has available ground is reminded to plan and prepare now for a productive food garden.

Fewer posies, perhaps, and more vegetables. Victory gardens lined up with our Victory Congress to gain a United Nations triumph for real democracy. Any catalogue will point the way. American Wonder peas. Pan American tomatoes. Amsterdam carrots. Brussels sprouts. Copenhagen cabbage, Flat Dutch, and Savoy. Mexican corn. Chinese peppers. Egyptian beets. French endive. Global onions—Bermuda, White Portugal, Gigantic Gibraltar. Lima beans. Guernsey parsnips. Irish Cobbler potatoes. New Zealand spinach. Siberian kale. Swedish turnips. West Indian gherkins. Yankee squash. A garden of many in one, but every vegetable raised, food, for productive power.

Let alluring seed catalogues continue to enlist recruits. No uniforms needed. It's universal service under the slogan of "V for Vegetables and Victory."

A Bulwark of Civilization

To the defense of the humanities, the liberal arts, in education two stalwart champions have come at the same moment. President Conant of Harvard has just published his annual report which stresses the "general education of the great majority of each generation." And Wendell Willkie has just delivered an address at Duke University in which he pleaded for preservation of the liberal aspects of American education in contrast with the trend —greatly accelerated by the war—toward specialization.

Volumes already have been written, and much more could be, on the need for spiritual and moral development of the individual along with the training of him in technical processes. The depression taught many people that specialization was not a complete preparation for living. In times of personal crisis. the resources which one has acquired through familiarity with the great spiritual and moral and artistic leaders of our civilization, may be more valuable than a technical skill for which there appears to be no market.

But in these times when mechanized war requires the acquisition of skills of all sorts in the shortest possible period, it is inevitable that for millions of persons the emphasis of education must shift from the humanities to techniques. The problem is to prevent the general outlook from being warped by this experience into a belief that since technical mastery is required for victory, nothing else matters. Historians may one day question whether, indeed, the physically unprepared peoples of western civilization could have rallied effectively and risked so much for a non-material cause had not liberal education helped to implant in most of them some appreciation of values beyond the physical or technical.

Defensive Berlin

Nazi propaganda is still offensive, but its tactics have become mainly defensive. Peoples in the United Nations will be badly fooled if they count very much on what their political warfare has done to German morale. But Berlin is no longer able to hide much of what has been happening in Russia, in Africa, and in the bombed cities of Germany.

Particularly awkward are the recent Russian counteroffensives. The Nazis have refused for more than two weeks to admit the loss of Velikie Luki and probably will ignore it, but may soon have to report fighting on a line well west of Velikie Luki. While complaining of ferocious attacks by the Russians all along the line from the White Sea to the Black, Berlin keeps saying that they have been repulsed. Place names will sooner or later give the show away, but for some days the Nazis ordered silence on "geographical descriptions" in order to "give no aid to the enemy."

Dr. Goebbel's New Year's message had little of the old boasting; its theme rather was of new hardships and a warning to slackers. Berlin's main propaganda reliance now is to drive Germans to even greater war efforts by fear of the consequences of defeat. But there are still absurd attempts to make them believe that the Luftwaffe is paying back the English in bombs. A few nights ago two Nazi bombers flew over Britain and Berlin reported that "successive waves" of German planes had wrought great destruction. It did not mention that one of the two "waves" was shot down.

Such desperate lying might indicate that German morale has to be handled like a cracked dish. But the Allied peoples cannot count on its cracking; they should rather redouble their efforts to smash it.

Why can't Congress just pass the Ruml Plan now and spend the rest of the year after March 15 in debating it.

Our Readers Say—

Holding Off Purchasing Power

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The comparative success of the eleven-billion-dollar bond drive should not blind us to the fact that even more rigorous methods of financing will be necessary in 1943. Now that we are getting into our stride, war output will take an even larger share of our productive capacity. This will leave a much smaller amount of civilian goods, and yet there will be more money in the hands of potential buyers as more people take jobs in war industries. Thus the disparity between larger purchasing power and fewer goods will produce a constant threat of inflation, unless the government succeeds in getting more money out of the pockets of the public through taxes and loans than it did this year.

Clearly two good ways to do that would be by compulsory savings and a spending tax. A steeply graded spending tax would discourage purchases of goods and services which are short. Since savings, the repayment of debt, and the purchase of insurance would be exempt, it would encourage voluntary savings.

A compulsory savings system would make it possible to keep purchasing power off the market now when it can only tend to produce inflation, and make it available at a specified time after the war. At that time we will face a tremendous problem in getting industry back to peacetime output. The best way to do that would be to have the compulsory savings then made available to millions of purchasers, and their buying will form a market which will tend to prevent unemployment and a disastrous slump when the war is over.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS

New York

What! Marshmallows, Too?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Please Pass the Butter," was a bit disconcerting. Like others, I buy butter by the quarter pound . . . when I can get it. But what about that "have another piece of chocolate marshmallow pie, Willie, because, remember, you haven't had any bread and butter"? Will you kindly inform me where one can purchase marshmallows for such a delicacy? I have searched the town for them.

I bought a box of chocolates to send to a friend in uniform who was wanting some chocolate candy. The Post Office informed me the chocolates would melt before reaching their destination in Africa, so my husband decided to try them. I believe we solved part of the marshmallow shortage question. Every other piece in the box was marshmallow! The grocers don't have any because the confectioners are dipping them all in chocolate and charging $1.10 a pound.

(Mrs.) VIRGINIA W. HARROLD

Washington

Thanks From Yanks

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a soldier subscriber, I want to enter not my, but our, thanks for The Christian Science Monitor.

The reading of the Monitor keeps us in step, more than anything else, with the events taking place back home. My buddies are from all parts of our wonderful country, and the Monitor contains items of interest to us all about our home states, cities, etc.

Pvt. BENJAMIN N. COVINGTON

An Island in the Pacific

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The No. 1 Enemy Spotter Post

Bread: Un-sliced

Just as I think the whole question of whether or not the baker shall slice our bread has been settled by government order forbidding it, Senator Reed comes out with a statement that we're better off with it sliced for us. Yes, just as, at long last, I was going to be permitted to purchase the loaf of the golden brown crust without having to make a grocery clerk turn over a dozen or so loaves to find (and often fail to find) one that is not sliced. No longer to be repeticiously harassed by the everlasting question, "Sliced?" from the pleasant girl at the neighborhood bakery (who after eight years ought to know better). Once I almost gave in when she had the loaf on the machine before her automatic query was finished. But I held my ground.

I like bread cut thin—wafer fashion, my uncle used to call it—while the rest of the family like theirs thick. So bread in our house is "cut to order" and "on order." Nor is it such a simple matter as always eating mine thin and they theirs thick. Some mornings, I suddenly feel very middle-of-the-roadish and demand medium-thick slices of toast; on other mornings I may reminisce about toast Melba served in the French hotels and demand my slices well browned and curled up.

* * *

And so the decision to impose un-sliced bread on the entire public may be the wind that will blow back a bit of rugged individualism to season these days of regimented rationing. For with "un-sliced" you can use a little inspiration, controlled only by the size of your electric toaster's bread slots or "side slappers."

So let's resurrect the good old family tradition of the bread-board. I mean on the dinner table if you've a dining room, or near it if you live in a small apartment. It goes with the open fireplace and stay-home-and-read evenings and all the rest of the unexpected blessings imposed on us by the economy of rations. See how homey the old natural wood, well-scrubbed bread-board looks with its gleaming knife beside it! Remember that saw edge? And how the wit of the family was eternally teasing by handing you your slice on the tip of the blade to see what you would do? Yes, the bread-board is still buyable even if it has a colored rim instead of the carved motto: "Bread is the Staff of Life" in old English lettering. But one thing we recommend: If bread-boards are going to be used more, let's have some that aren't round. They never did fit the oblong loaf.

* * *

As to the knife? There may be a bit of extra care and time for housekeepers who have several young mouths to feed and small hands to keep away from blades, but as to investing in new cutlery—which Senator Reed says will be such an added expense—what do you suppose we've been cutting our cake with all this time? Besides in these days of doing with what you have, I find the carving knife excellent for bread. It's almost in danger of having a sabbatical for the duration anyway with meat rationing.

And think of the freshness of the un-sliced loaf! No amount of waxed wrappers can maintain *that* in the pre-sliced, even though the worthy Senator thinks otherwise.

As to buying more bread because it's un-sliced, I find if there's only a small fraction of a loaf left for breakfast, you can by careful measurement make it "do." Then nobody will have to run around the corner for bread the night before or even early the next dark and cold winter morning.

MARY T. WEBB

Unlabored Musings

On Improving One's Morale

There seems to be some doubt about this word *morale*, because the meaning of the French word of the same name is quite different from the sense in which it is currently used in English. One eminent publication uses the word moral, and in Webster the first meaning of morale is morality.

The "morale" in the vernacular of today and by common consent refers to the mental condition of men (or armies) as regards courage, zeal, hope, confidence, and the like.

Now, the state of morale seems to be dependent upon a variety of contributing circumstances—the conditions under which men are living, food and clothing, the character of the news, the measure of the discipline that is being exercised by those in authority, etc., and all these things are no doubt important factors. At the same time, there is one point that should not be overlooked, and that is that the strength of this particular mental chain depends not on its weakest but on its strongest individual link. Again and again it has been shown that panic may be forestalled, and perfect order maintained when one person alone has the needed courage to deny the boasted authority of evil and prove himself master of the situation, able to allay the fear.

Therefore, the maintenance of morale is not so much a question of improving the psychology of the mass as of one individual holding guard over his own thought. To aim at the right level of equanimity at all times is the surest means of being in one's right place at the right moment. No need to worry about the others, because whatever influence you or I may hope to exercise on them must depend on the mental watchtower that we have come to occupy rather than on any well-chosen words in the hour of emergency. Mere admonition at such a time is usually a case of the blind leading the blind.

Morale is not therefore a patched-up state of mind for use solely under trying conditions, but it is the habitual outlook which the individual has cultivated in himself. That grand line, "My strength is as the strength of ten because my heart is pure," by no means implies a fortuitous, fluctuating, or inherited condition of thought, but a purity that has been striven for, not without painful setbacks, until it has come to be seen as a state of watchfulness which is normal, naturally to be desired by all, and of which one can speak as one who knows what he is talking about.

Carlyle tells us how he replied when evil whispered to him: " 'Behold, thou are fatherless, outcast, and the universe is mine (the Devil's)'; to which (says he) my whole ME now made answer: 'I am not thine, but free, and forever hate thee'! It is from this hour (goes on Carlyle) that I incline to date my spiritual new-birth; . . . perhaps I directly thereupon began to be a man."

Wise words, O sage of Chelsea! That firm and total repudiation of evil's claim to have you in its power, with all resistance sapped, was indeed the moment of awakening to true manhood.

For the truth is that even the smallest concession to that which has behind it no other authority than the prompting of fear will involve another concession, and yet another after that. One who has learned that the pure in heart have nothing to fear, who is conscious of a righteous cause, will, even in the hour of direst need, possess a morale that stands its ground.

Herein lies the point of this Musing, that if in the hour of emergency but one individual will remain firm and vigilant in his determination to stand by the right—his right, as a son of God—no matter what threats or lies confront him, more will be accomplished than by much exhortation. His morale can save the day.

CENTURION

Mirror of World Opinion

Marching as to War

There have been many tributes paid to the recently deceased George M. Cohan and his famous "Over There." Some wonder if a song will emerge from this war that will ever equal it in popularity. We have not noticed any such tune so far, but there is one hymn that we often hear now which has survived wars before this and which no one has outdone in composing—that profoundly stirring song, "Onward, Christian Soldiers"! If you want to be touched to the depths, feel added devotion to country, renew strength and appreciation for things hoped for, listen to hundreds of soldiers' voices singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers." If you have had your radio tuned for such a program or had a chance to be in the presence of soldiers singing this hymn, you know what we mean when we say "stirring."

At every moment of peril or uncertainty man needs to keep his faith or find one if such he has not had. We need protection for a cause in the assurance that we are righteously led. A man needs a song in his heart and on his lips, for singing gives the weak strength and the strong added courage. While we might be looking for a song such as "Over There" to come from the battle, we might keep singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers."—*Watertown* (S. D.) *Herald.*

The Wide Horizon

A Plan to Salvage Youth

By Thomas C. Desmond
New York State Senator

A revolution in the methods of treating juvenile delinquents is on its way in many American States. In New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and elsewhere citizens' committees have voluntarily organized or been appointed by Governors to present Youth Correction Authority Acts to the coming session of their legislatures. This activity reflects widespread public recognition of the pressing need to do a better job of human salvage among youths.

For youths—that is, our children from 16 up to 21—are responsible for 50 per cent more of America's crime than their number in the population makes reasonable. Moreover, they are more likely to commit the important offenses that lead to permanently criminal careers. And most of our older criminals became lawbreakers during this formative period of their lives. In most States the institutions for "reforming" youthful law violators have failed in their purpose so completely that they are in effect "crime colleges." Even when a youth's first offense is not serious, a period in the average jail awaiting trial and a subsequent term in a so-called "reformatory" will often make a full-fledged criminal of him.

In the vast majority of State prisons attempts at segregation, which is absolutely essential in proper treatment, have broken down. The prisons are overcrowded. First offenders, seasoned convicts, and the feeble-minded are often lumped together.

* * *

To find a solution to this predicament the American Law Institute selected a committee representing all pertinent professions to look into the crime situation among youths who are above juvenile court age, but not yet 21. After a two-year study this committee decided that punishing a youth for a crime was not enough. The treatment of a convicted youth, it concluded, should take into account his characteristics and other casual factors of his conduct and should not depend entirely on the crime of which he is guilty. The treatment should be directed primarily to the correction of his anti-social tendencies, and he should be kept under supervision until it is reasonably certain that he is cured of these tendencies.

With these principles in mind, and with exemplary care, the American Law Institute formulated its model Act for the establishment of a Youth Correction Authority. This Act, with certain minor changes, has already been adopted in California and may soon be adopted in a number of other States.

The Act provides for a State-wide Authority of three members to have charge of delinquent youths between the ages of 16 and 21. The members are to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, for staggering terms of nine years, as full-time salaried officials.

Although as at present courts will continue to determine guilt or innocence, all but a few exceptional classes of juvenile offenders will be committed directly to the Youth Correction Authority rather than to prisons. The Authority is given wide powers to release or hold these offenders depending on what it deems best for the individual in each case. At all times the offender's right to appeal to the courts is fully protected.

* * *

As soon as a juvenile is committed to the Authority he will be given the most careful study, including a close investigation of his background and the circumstances surrounding his offense, to determine his capacity for reform and the best type of treatment to bring it about. He may be placed by the Authority in any approved public institution or agency, or with a private organization which permits periodic inspection.

Not the least of the powers of the Authority is that of not sending the juvenile offender to one of our appallingly overcrowded jails. Through its power to establish camps, farms, hostels, as well as prisons, the Authority will be able to put segregation into practice. Economy will be an important incidental benefit of this activity, for institutions of this kind are much cheaper to maintain than prisons of the usual type.

In short, then, the Youth Correction Authority aims to prevent youthful offenders from becoming hardened criminals. It seeks to restore them to good citizenship by making three major changes in the existing penal methods of most states: (1) Integration of the whole legal process through centralized control of the individual in this age group; (2) Individualized instead of mass treatment by all elements in the process; and (3) development of diversified training facilities, such as forestry-type camps, farms, hostels, and foster-homes.

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